VOL. V.....NO. 1374. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

The Annual Report of those officers was presented to the Senate this day, which shows that [illegible] new claims were presented during the year, the aggregate [illegible] of which is $2,184,617 48, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

The Appraisers say that much the larger portion of the [illegible] new claims are for alleged damages [illegible] construction of the Erie Canal Enlargement and the Oswego Canal; only a small portion of them, however, are in a condition to be heard, and they say that the true policy for both the State and claimants requires that the work should be completed also

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the line of the Canal before the appraisals are made, because the route is frequently changed and instances have occurred where damages have been assessed for land appropriated by the State for Canals and parties paid therefor when the appropriation has been abandoned in consequence of a change of the line.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Part one of the first annual report has been printed, and was laid on the tables last evening. It is mainly made up of the statistics that have been gathered from the various Railroad Corporations. As an exhibit of the financial condition of the Companies, it is more full and satisfactory than any that have heretofore been made, though it now falls far short of what would seem to be necessary. Part two of the report will contain tabulations and deductions from the statistics embodied in Part two, together with such suggestions as may occur to the Commissioners.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] presented a petition from [illegible] which they [illegible] and hospital money of cabin and steerage passengers. They do not state the sum total of what they ask to have refunded, but I believe it comes up to some $600,000. I have heard that the passage of this measure has been taken by contract, the contractors to receive a certain per centage, if successful—if not successful, they are to receive for their pay. What are the reasons to be given to satisfy the Legislature of the justice of this claim I am not advised, but I suppose they must be weighty. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Printer—The President's Kansas Proclamation—The House Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

If some combination is not effected to-night for the election of an Anti-Administration Printer to-morrow, FOLLETT is likely to be dropped and WENDELL elected. This deplorable result will be in consequence of the strange folly of the Opposition in working at cross purposes.

The President's Kansas Proclamation is deemed a gross outrage, clearly pointing to a suppression of the Free-State movement.

The Committees will be announced to-morrow. BENNETT, of New-York, will be Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. S.

No Trouble with John Bull—The Three Million Mexican Indemnity—The Superintendent of Public Printing—The Insult to Mr. Hale.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The steamer *Persia* brought nothing of importance to the State Department, in reference to our relations with England, although it did bring some significant indications that we are to have no trouble with John Bull in regard to our position on the Central American question. Prominent among the public indications of this character stands an editorial article in the London *Times*, which I doubt not you will have published, and which argues the question in our behalf with great force, yielding in the clearest terms the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for which we contend. We know that the *Times* does not publish articles condemning the position of the British Government, upon such a question as this, by accident; and, even if it were not supported as it is by advices of a private nature, such an article at the present time might safely be taken as evidence that the United States have nothing to fear in this controversy, if our own Administration continues firm and faithful.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

The three millions Mexican drafts have not all been paid by our Government, but only about one-half. The document presented some months ago by the Mexican Minister, and generally announced to be a protest against the payment of the three millions indemnity to the holders of SANTA ANNA's drafts, was not a protest, in fact, but a civil request that we should not pay over the money until the Mexican Government had time to examine the accounts and see whether these drafts were right, &c. This request was, of course, complied with, as an act of courtesy which could in no way affect the rights of either party. The Mexican Government has recently lifted the so-called protest with reference to a part of these drafts, amounting to about one-half the whole, and these have been paid. As the remaining drafts are of a precisely similar character, there can be no shadow of doubt that they also will be acknowledged ere long by the Mexican Government, and if they are not, they will be liquidated by the United States without such acknowledgement.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION EXPLODED.

Some months ago the city was flooded with rumors seriously affecting the private character and official integrity of A. G. SEAMAN, Esq., the gentlemanly and competent Superintendent of the Public Printing. Charges of corruption were rife, and even some of the newspapers were caught by the terrific tales of corruption. Consequently, when Mr. SEAMAN's nomination for reappointment was sent to the Senate at the commencement of the session, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, which at once instituted a searching investigation into the case. A printer named ALEXANDER, was the principal accuser, and he was permitted to call all the witnesses he or anybody else desired, and to examine them in the minutest manner, regardless of all legal forms of eliciting testimony. The result is that after weeks expended in the most pertinacious effort, by sending for persons and papers, and by the most rigid questioning and cross-questioning,

A VINDICATION.

Mr. SEAMAN's accusers utterly failed to present the slightest evidence, or to establish the shadow of a reasonable suspicion, that he has ever departed in the smallest particular from the strict line of his duty. The Committee made a report to this effect to-day in Executive session, and Mr. SEAMAN's nomination was taken up and unanimously confirmed. A more signal triumph over the malignity of disappointed men, who sought to vilify a public officer whom they could not use for their own purposes of plunder, can scarcely be conceived. Mr. SEAMAN's friends—and they are many—are justly proud of the manner in which he has vindicated their faith in his integrity.

THE INSULT TO MR. HALE.

I see the statement that Senator HALE was insulted by the President at his levée a few weeks since, is extensively circulated by the Press of the country. I have no doubt that you received the statement from an apparently reliable source; and your comments upon the supposed fact were certainly just upon that hypothesis. But justice to all parties requires me to say, at the special request of the parties interested, that the story is utterly unfounded in fact. Mr. HALE and the ladies of his family did attend the levée on the evening referred to, but did not make any familiar advances towards the President, were subjected to no insult at his hands, but were treated with all the courtesy which it is the habit of General PIERCE to extend towards friends and foes alike, who call upon him as the Chief Executive of the Nation.

[illegible] POLITICS.

Mr. HALE has just returned from New-Hampshire, and reports the Anti-Administration Party there united, harmonious, enthusiastic, and certain to carry the State by an overwhelming vote. The

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election of Mr. BANKS, and the guarantee of earnest union against Slavery aggression, of gentlemen of all old parties, is already doing its work; and the old Democratic Party has lost a host of once devoted followers. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in presenting the petition of a Naval Officer, complaining of the action of the Retiring Board, proposed the passage of a law to grant trial by Court-Martial where charges are made, to test their truth. This would be doing justice by separating the worthy from the unworthy.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PATENT REPORT.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed.

Mr. WILSON said that notwithstanding the declaration of the President, which had been reiterated by distinguished Senators and repeated by the public press throughout the country, that our relations with England growing out of the Central American question were in a complicated condition, the people of the United States, whose instincts are better than the deductions of statesmen, give little heed to these apprehensions. Far-seeing merchants continue to send their vessels on distant ventures, freighted with full cargoes, in confident anticipation that there will be no rupture of our friendly relations with England. There was not the slightest alarm in the public mind on that score. People are not to be diverted from what is passing on the other side of the Mississippi by rumors of war with Great Britain. It is not very probable that the Executive desires a war which would extend the boundaries of this country to the shores of that Polar sea sighted by Dr. KANE. There is no such desire for an addition to the free soil of this Republic on the part of the Administration.

The only result attained by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion, which has settled no point in dispute, and come to no result. The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. He thought this Government had been overreached in negotiation. The treaty was one not fit to be made; he thought the United States should at once declare it null and void, and stand then just as we stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain justifies us in abrogating the treaty altogether. We need not fear her in Central America, let her send as many Anglo-Saxons there as she pleases: no doubt they would all turn out good Democrats, and make good citizens of this country when we hereafter come into possession there.

Mr. MASON thought that the discussion of the subject rather embarrassed than aided the solution of the difficulties surrounding it. He hoped the question would now be taken on the reference.

Mr. BUTLER did not look on this question as likely to issue in a war with Great Britain. He concurred in the American interpretation of the treaty, but hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations instead of being further discussed in the Senate.

Mr. FOOT said Mr. CLAYTON wished to be heard, but was detained by indisposition. He moved a postponement of the subject till Monday, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The House proceeded to vote for Printer. [illegible] ballot as follows:

Follett........................ [illegible] Wendell [illegible]
Farnham...................... [illegible]
Sanderson................... [illegible]

The second and third ballots gave the same result. Adjourned.

Conferences Among the Republicans in Reference to the House Printer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Conferences have taken place to-night among the Republicans, some of whom are desirous of withdrawing Mr. FOLLETT as a candidate for Printer. Several additional candidates will be voted for to-morrow.

A proposition has been prepared by Mr. WRIGHT, of Penn., to continue the printing to Mr. NICHOLSON, of the *Union*, until the first Monday in December, but this cannot pass.

Arrest of Mr. Rust for his Assault on Horace Greeley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

ALBERT RUST appeared in Court this morning and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for his assaults upon HORACE GREELEY, a few weeks since. He was arrested at the instance of FRANCIS C. TREADWELL, of New-York, who acted, it is understood, without solicitation from Mr. GREELEY.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Chief Justice announced to the Bar, that, in pursuance of the 37th Rule, the Court would not hear arguments after Friday the 29th inst., that at that time the Court would adjourn until Friday the 1st day of April, thence to continue its sessions during April and May, unless some circumstance should make an earlier adjournment proper.

Cause No. 50—John F. McKinney vs. Manuel Saviego and wife. Judge Campbell read the decision of the Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court of Texas with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 48—Steamboat *New-York*, &c., Thos. C. Durant *et al.*, claimants, appellants, vs. Isaac P. Rea, owner of the brig *Sarah Johanna*. Judge Nelson gave the decision of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of Southern New-York, with costs and interest.

No. 26—Richard R. Sessions *et al.* vs. John M. Pintard. Judge McLean delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Arkansas with costs.

No. 61—Fred. Scott, plaintiff, vs. J. F. A. Sandford. Argument continued by Hon. A. S. Geyer, for defendant.

The Pacific Still Unheard Of.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Noon.

We are still without any tidings of the *Pacific* at this port. The steamship *Canada* is now ten days out from Liverpool, and may be looked for on or after to-morrow. It is possible she may bring us some intelligence of the missing vessel by either falling in with her or reporting her return to some English or Irish port.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Night.

We have had no communication with Halifax since noon to-day, the wires having ceased to work east of St. John, N. B.

Inauguration of the Jackson Statue at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The inauguration of the Jackson Equestrian Statue, in this city, took place to-day. There was an immense military and civil procession, and the spectacle was grand and imposing.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, from New-York on Saturday, arrived here at 6 o'clock last (Monday) evening.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

An engine belonging to the Hartford and Providence Railroad exploded at the locomotive-house, this noon, killing JOHN VAUGHAN, the engineer, and partially demolishing the building.

Fatal Accident from Falling Ice.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

E. E. TERRAPIN, a wealthy and respected citizen of Lynn, was killed this forenoon in Bromfield-street, in this city, by some ice falling upon him from a building.

Elmira Town Election.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

At the town election held here to-day, the Anti-Maine-Law Party elected their ticket by about 150 majority.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS AT NEW-ORLEANS

The Northern Light on route for New-York with $250,000 in Treasure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Prometheus*, from San Juan on the 5th, arrived at this port to-day. She brings San Francisco dates to the 21st ult. The *Northern Light* sailed on the 5th for New-York, with $250,000 in specie.

The California news is not important.

Agricultural accounts are better, and news from the mines more encouraging.

The jury in the Cora case could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. There will probably be a new trial soon.

The members of the Legislature are considerably embarrassed in the matter of electing a United States Senator. Several prominent candidates have withdrawn for the purpose of harmonizing the American Party.

The bark *Isabella Hyne* was wrecked on the 5th ult., and the captain and mate drowned. The vessel and cargo is a total loss.

More fighting at Fort Walla Walla is reported. In an engagement between the Indians and troops at that point, the loss of the latter is stated at 20 killed and wounded.

The San Francisco markets were unchanged.

The *Black Warrior* and *John Stuart*, of New-York, and the *Sam Appleton* and *Defender*, of Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

Affairs in Nicaragua were quiet. Gen. WALKER had suspended relations with the United States Minister, Mr. WHEELER.

THE IRISH CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Irish Convention was temporarily organized at Dudley Hall, in this city, at 4 o'clock P. M. Vicar-General MCDONNELL, of Kingston, C. W., called the members to order, and was appointed President pro tem.

Three delegates each from the United States and Canada, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported seventy-two present.

Five delegates each from the United States and Canada, were appointed a Committee to nominate permanent officers. They will report to-morrow.

The Press was excluded. E.

Irish Emigrant Aid Convention at Buffalo—The Press Excluded.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Convention called to take measures for the assistance of Irish emigrants desiring to settle in Canada West, convened in Dudley Hall, this city, to-day, and organized temporarily by the appointment of Rev. Dr. MCDONNELL, of Kingston, Canada, President pro tem, after which an adjournment was carried till to-morrow morning. Some seventy delegates were present.

Members of the Press are denied the privilege of reporting the proceedings of the Convention, by the adoption of a resolution excluding them from the hall.

[illegible] on the New-York Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The accommodation train bound west on the Central, (new road,) which left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, drawn by two engines, came in collision with the mail train coming east, at the junction of single and double track, about a mile west of this city, owing to the displacement of a switch.

Mr. FROST, the Conductor of the train bound west, leaped off and was thrown on the ties. His face was considerably bruised. Mr. CARVER, of Lyons, Wayne County, was badly injured internally, and two or three other persons were slightly bruised. Two of the engines were considerably broken, but none of the cars were materially injured.

It has snowed here all day—the wind blowing a perfect gale.

From the Plains—Mails Returned.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on Saturday last, but brought no news of importance. Snow is reported to be from three to fifteen feet in depth on the route. The Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails outward bound have been obliged to return, being unable to proceed.

KANSAS.

Proclamation of the President.

The following is the Proclamation of the President in relation to Kansas, of which a telegraph abstract was published in yesterday's TIMES:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by cooperating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Christmas at Rio—A Party of Americans Around the Festive Board—The United States Ship Savannah.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

If at any time of year an exile feels his absence from home, it is on the return of those seasons in which he has been accustomed to meet his family and friends around the festive board, and enjoy the sweet pleasures of domestic and social life. It is on this account that gentlemen of the same nationality regard themselves as particularly fortunate, when in a foreign land, they meet on the return of such an occasion, under a roof where a generous hospitality is gracefully dispensed. Your correspondent, with other Americans in Brazil, had that pleasure on the 25th of December, current; and, with your permission, he will proceed to give a brief account of it.

Our hospitable host was Mr. ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, a young, enterprising New-Yorker, who about two years since established himself here as a commission merchant, and who is also United States Navy Agent. His residence is on the Bay of Rio, opposite the city, and two and a half miles from the ferry-landing at Praya Grande. Crossing the Bay in a steamer, we take a carriage at the landing and in a few minutes are whirled through the pretty city of Nictheroy and are on a very good road. Looking back at the lofty range of mountains that form so grand a setting to the city of Rio de Janeiro, we scarcely have time to express our admiration of the beauty of the scene, before some one descries the American flag ahead of us, flying from a staff that appears to stand in a large orange grove; that flag indicates the residence of our friend GRAHAM. And how often have we, who to-day look upon it, been ready to witness that LONGFELLOW was true to nature when he said of the American flag:

Ah, when the wanderer, lonely, friendless,
In foreign harbors shall behold
That flag unrolled,
'Twill be as a friendly hand,
Stretched out from his native land,
Filling his heart with memories sweet and endless.

We ran up in front of a lofty gate-way, which stands at the entrance of the avenue leading to the house. The dwelling is located a few rods from the street, on a lot of several acres, that part of the ground around the house and between it and the street being well filled with the various fruit-bearing trees of Brazil. The house is a one-story cottage, with tile-roof, and is spread over the ground extensively, furnishing ample room for a small crowd.

How in contrast with everything in New-York, at this season of the year, is the scene around us! Here are, perhaps, a hundred orange trees, their limbs bending under the weight of the fruit, and here are plenty of lemons, the largest of which are the sweet kind—a statement that sounds strange to those who always associate acidity with the idea of a lemon. Here, also, are fig trees on all sides, the fruit of which is just ripening, and the same is true of the grapes. Besides these, we find the mango, banana, mammee, caju, chestnut, tamarind, and the plum of Brazil, called [illegible]. Vegetables of various kinds are growing and ready for the table. Everything is greatly in contrast with Christmas day in a high northern latitude; indeed, we are glad to take shelter from the sun's heat under this broad mango, the best kind of shade tree in the Empire; how long it throws out its branches, and how impenetrable to the sun's rays is its thick canopy of leaves!

[illegible] are arriving, and among the guests we [illegible] in the handsome uniform of the American Navy, while the gentlemen from the American Legation are dressed in as plain a style as Mr. MARCY could desire. The company are soon engaged in such amusements as suit their tastes,—some listen to the music of a skilfully-played piano,—others saunter in the shade of the fine old trees, while the more youthful part engage in those manly athletic exercises in which the noble Romans used to delight.

At the dinner the American Legation was represented by Mr. CHAS. W. TROUSDALE, son of the American Minister, and by the Secretary of Legation. The medical corps, the marine corps and the watch officers of the American squadron were also represented. The chaplain of the flag-ship was present. When it is said that our fair hostess belongs to that class of good wives spoken of by Solomon in his Proverbs, it is equivalent to saying that everything in general and in particular that is necessary to constitute a good dinner was provided. It was enjoyed with the highest zest, because it was in a style and with surroundings that reminded us of home. This was one of the most delightful gatherings Americans have enjoyed here for many a day, and we hope our noble host will live to enjoy very many more.

At an early hour most of the guests left, and repaired on board the United States ship *Savannah*, where a part of the crew gave a grand supper. The greatest admiration was expressed by visitors at the happy faces and the general good behavior and cheer of the sailors, and particularly at the graceful dancing of many of them.

Those of us who remained at Mr. GRAHAM's, were treated to an excellent musical entertainment in the course of the evening, by the daughter of a near neighbor, a Brazilian Colonel. Like most Brazilian ladies, Miss JOSEPHA is accomplished in music, and delighted us both in song and in the performance of difficult pieces on the piano. Thus passed with your correspondent "a merry Christmas." S.

A Thrilling Whaling Incident—The Savannah and the Naval Board.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

During the present month an incident occurred on this coast which illustrates the peril and uncertainty of life and success among whalemen. The bark *R. L. Barstow*, of Mattapoisett, Mass., a whaler, was cruising off the coast of Brazil, and on the 14th inst., a school of whales was fallen in with. At 12 o'clock, the mate, DAVID DEXTER, and five others, manned a boat and soon struck a large sperm whale. DEXTER was inclined to wait for the other boats to come up, but not so the whale. He making the strongest demonstrations against the proposed annexation, performing in a violent and most rapid manner evolutions that are nowhere written down in the books on tactics. They gave him all the line and he took it and more too, for he ran away with the boat and crew, and when the excitement of the chase was somewhat over, the bark was not in sight. It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mate hauling in what line he could, cut it and commenced searching for the ship. He continued the search that night and the next day, but seeing nothing of her, and having only a little bread to eat, he shaped his course for the coast of Brazil, which he reached on the morning of the 17th. Early on the morning of the 23d inst., Mr. DEXTER came into this harbor and found shelter on board the U. S. frigate [illegible].

Meanwhile the bark cruised after the missing boat four days, and finding no signs of her, gave her up for lost. So important a part of the ship's company being gone, Capt. [illegible] decided to give up the cruise, and on the 28th inst., came into this harbor. His surprise at the appearance of Mr. DEXTER and the boat's crew, all safe and sound, can hardly be conceived; it was like life from the grave.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant*, bound to the East Indies, arrived here from New-York on the [illegible] inst., all well. The *Levant* will remain here about ten days to have bread baked for her, there being none in store.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, which arrived on the 18th inst. from the Rio de la Plata, is ready for sea, and will sail on a cruise in a day or two.

The flag-ship *Savannah* is placed in an awkward predicament by the action of the Naval Board, concerning which nothing has been communicated officially. She has been in painful suspense, from which it is devoutly hoped she will soon be relieved by —another flag-ship. S.

The fares on the Boston and Providence Railroad have been raised twenty per cent. on the transient, and fifty per cent. on season ticket passengers.

IMPASSIBLE STREETS.

Mud, Slush, Ice, Snow, an Inefficient Commissioner, and an Incompetent Mayor.

$280,000 Spent for Cleaning the Streets.

AND NOT A STREET CLEAN.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING AT THE HOTEL DE MULLIGAN.

SPEECHES OF THE SUFFERERS.

Broadway Strewn with Wrecks, and the Railroads Sunk.

We have seen New-York in Summer and in Winter, in Spring and in Fall, in [illegible] in health, [illegible]

[illegible]

MEASUREMENT IN BROADWAY.

[illegible]

[illegible] to average the depth of that [illegible] heavily centered, and from [illegible]

[illegible] parts of material, from the place of [illegible] the following elements:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Bones of deceased Contractors	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mayor's Promises	[illegible]
Snow	[illegible]		
Total			100

This analysis may be relied upon as accurate, having been tested by myself first, and afterwards by professors from the City Hall. These latter, I am happy to state, were successful in exhuming with [illegible] the following remarkable record:

"Whenever there is any doubt remaining as to [illegible] authority in matters pertaining to the Government of the City, I shall not fail to exercise that power for the best interests of the citizens. [illegible]

(Signed,) FERNANDO WOOD."

This rare and curious inscription was found upon a plate of brass, which I have carefully preserved as [illegible] of the [illegible] Age of our City. It will be placed among the archives of the Historical Society.

Accurate calculations have also convinced me of the correctness of the following formula, as expressive of the contents of a space two miles long by fifty feet in width, commonly known as Broadway: [illegible] feet (5,280 ft. to the mile) x depth 4 ft. [illegible] cubic feet.

Fatigued by these labors, I found myself wholly unable to pursue any further investigations, and [illegible] submit them as the [illegible] of this [illegible].

YOUR UNHAPPY REPORTER.

Daily Times Office—Tuesday Evening.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Hollow-eyed, wan and weary, and evidently used up with the labors he had undergone, our Reporter handed us the above, and was permitted to retire, giving place to the reports of another, which reads as follows:

Report No. 2.

[illegible] of queer cuts and shaggy coats are all the go. Small boys [illegible] coffin-like gutters and are presently [illegible] being totally unable to extricate themselves after sinking to the bottom of the ice. [illegible] have a remarkable disposition to display well-turned ankles.

[illegible] and eye-glasses essential.

Everybody—except the ladies—wears his worst [illegible]

[illegible] up to the back.

Omnibuses are drawn by three horses and break down under four; the off leader invariably "brings up" in a hard snow-bank.

Railroad tracks covered with snow from the walks—Railroad men fight the street men—great time—[illegible] men victorious.

A horse and two women tumbled down opposite [illegible] street—men were digging for them at last accounts.

Sudden disappearance of a sleigh, two carts and a [illegible] in Cortlandt-street, opposite the Merchants' [illegible]

[illegible] members of Minstrel bands wash their faces and [illegible] up-street, wondering if there will be "a [illegible]" to-night.

Newspaper men, who go about the docks gathering [illegible] of news, are considered impertinent by old [illegible] who refuses his name when he tumbles [illegible]; are derided by Short Boys [illegible]; they, too, tumble down; are repelled with [illegible] by the pretty damsel whom they would assist [illegible] icy slide; and are viewed with admiration [illegible] pictures in a shop-window as a tipsy Dutchman [illegible] his elbow in their sides and swears as he [illegible] upon their coat. Pleasant life this of item-[illegible]

Another of our corps came in badly out of breath; [illegible]

STRUGGLING UP BROADWAY.

[illegible] said he, settling into a big chair and [illegible] the plural of dignity creeping over him.

Broadway defies our powers of description. The [illegible] are beginning to crawl again over [illegible]. We say advisedly to crawl, for [illegible] so slowly on foot [illegible] the South Ferry up town would arrive [illegible] City Hall long before any omnibus, [illegible] three horses, had accomplished half the distance. The horses look horribly blown, and the drivers swear most awfully. Without the least exaggeration we may say that, if a gentleman attempt to cross Broadway (as to ladies, that, of course, is out of the question,) and especially near the City Hall, he must sink nearly to the knees in a beautiful compound of wet and granular slush, formed by the liquefaction of [illegible] snow that has been torn into millions of pulverized particles, ground up with natural mud and all [illegible] accumulated by the passage of cattle during the weary six weeks that are past. The sidewalks in Broadway south of Astor House to the ferry, especially on the incline, have been, and yet remain, fearfully dangerous, especially at the crossings which, to our apprehension, at such a time seem to occur with [illegible] frequency for so short a distance. [illegible] at the junction of every street, where the heavy trucks have ploughed the snow, [illegible] the damp pedestrian thinks to rid his [illegible] of the superfluous moisture by a little stamping when he reaches the pavement. It would be well for the temper and morals of thousands if they could content themselves with stamping, or if the icy pavement would permit the attempt in safety. Men [illegible] across the roadways up to the knees [illegible] will be any-[illegible] under the noses of the horses, [illegible] the chances afforded them of dodging [illegible] between, behind and before [illegible] and have good [illegible] to be thankful when the opposite side is [illegible] that they have not been prostrated in the [illegible] and that they have hopped, scrambled, [illegible] in safety. For ourselves [illegible]

[illegible]

on the ascent from Maiden-lane to the Post-Office, where it is impossible for two conveyances to pass. And a still more [illegible] spot exists between the Post-Office and the northern end of Broad-street. The encroachment is formed not exclusively by [illegible] of snow and [illegible], but by [illegible] and [illegible] who are allowed to infest the thoroughfare. The telegraph pole is made to sustain six or eight dozen of wild fowl, while busy retailers of blacking and confectionary, [illegible] gloves, stockings, penknives, spectacles, razors and every possible variety of cutlery, jostle the passengers that stumble and plunge across the crowded roadway to gain the pavement. At the opposite corner, and right in the heart of the crowd of merchants usually assembled there, is a manufactory of roasted chestnuts in full activity, while venders of nuts, apples, oranges and songs, chiefly children with naked feet, appeal to the charitable sympathies of the benevolent, and carry the proceeds of their trading to their parents, to be spent in the nearest groggery.

The *Fifth-avenue* is, as one would suppose, one of the most traversable in New-York. The ice is evenly packed along the carriage-way, and the snow-banks bordering the sidewalks are few, and insignificant in size. Promenading on a pleasant morning can easily be done without rubbers.

In the *Seventh* and *Ninth-avenues* the traveling is comparatively good.

Spring-street.—The part of this street included between Hudson-street and Broadway is in just the condition to furnish all the incidents an adventurous traveler could desire. The skeptic can easily be satisfied on this point by getting into one of the Tenth-avenue and Catharine Ferry stages. Vehicles can only pass each other at the intersection of Cross-street, and drivers are obliged to look ahead one block, to see if the track is clear, before they dare tempt the perilous passage.

In *Greenwich-street* our Reporter's heart was gladdened. He saw a young lady hesitating on the sidewalk, like CÆSAR beside the Rubicon, but not daring, like him, to plunge through the unfathomable slush. A carman, seeing her perplexity, gallantly came to the rescue, and backing up his sled, took her on board and conveyed her safely to the opposite side, amid the acclamations of the spectators.

The *Fourth Ward* is in very bad condition. The roadway in the lower portion of Catharine-street is on the average elevated about two feet above the sidewalks. The Tenth-avenue stages are obliged to traverse Market-street on their way down to the Ferry. Oak-street is impassable for vehicles, the snow being piled up in some places to a depth of four to six feet. The same is the case with Rose-street, where, in one spot, the snow is fully eight feet high. A trip down the length of James or Roosevelt street could possibly be accomplished with a smart team of horses inside of an hour.

The *Tenth-avenue* is more free from ice than any other, the Hudson Railroad Company having removed and pitched into the river immense quantities of snow immediately after the great storm, in order to clear their track. There are none of those ridges alongside the rails to be found on the line of the other City railroads, and which in many cases seriously interfere with the passage of carriages.

City Railroad Routes.

Thousands ride daily on the different City Railroads, and growl terribly at the length of time it takes to reach their business or their homes, besides getting their feet wet as they mount or leave the platform of the cars. Yet by railroad they must go, or by worse conveyances. There is no such thing as traveling in the lower part of the town on any of the thoroughfares through which the railroads pass, *outside the rails*. Vehicles often get crowded together in their attempts to pass one another outside the cars while the latter are in motion, but a jam, a long delay, and a lot of swearing is the result. The water is half-a-foot deep in places, and to cross the streets in security, one is generally compelled to go a block or two out of his way. But little is being done in the way of obviating these evils. The snow embankments remain, ice still obstructs the gutters, and the water, if it does not flow in the cellars, lies still in puddles. One of our reporters went over the different roads yesterday, and marked the more special points of snow elevation, and water and slosh depth.

THE SECOND-AVENUE ROAD.

This Road was the last to get its cars running after the snow storm a month ago, and yet the streets which it traverses are in a worse condition than those of any other City Railroad. Commencing at its lower terminus, as it rounds Peck-slip into Pearl-street, a mass of snow and ice is passed through from six to eight feet in height. On the east side of the track at this point the snow is still of this height. It is but little better through Franklin-square. The depth of snow gradually decreases to Chatham-street, but the rails of the track for the entire distance are lost to sight. From Grand to Allen-street it is a complete sea of slosh, with not much snow on the sides of the track. The gutters are also mostly cleared out. Through Allen-street the snow has not been removed at all. It was highest between Delancey and Rivington streets. The gutters, with slight exceptions, are still choked with ice, and only a single man was to be seen the entire length clearing the gutters. Near Houston-street, for several yards the track was covered nearly a foot with water. It is much better after entering the First-avenue—the street being wider. Vehicles can pass in spots outside the railroad tracks. Twenty-third-street, where the road passes over to the Second-avenue, is very bad for teams meeting. The snow is high and without cuts on both sides. Above Thirty-third-street, as far as Harlem, the road is quite free and passable. On the return route, very nearly the same may be said of Christie-street, or of Allen-street, also, with the exception that here some dozen men are engaged removing the snow. Eighty minutes is the time usually allotted to go from Peck-slip to Harlem on this road. It takes now never less than two hours, and oftener more.

THE THIRD-AVENUE ROAD.

The Third-avenue Road has the advantage of a wide thoroughfare, but there is abundant snow and ice remaining yet, and in sections nearly embedding the railroad tracks. From the commencement of Chatham-street to Broome-street it is altogether the worst. The snow is high and black, and threatening, and though the gutters are filled with ice, an occasional boy, with a single hatchet, is the only person to be seen trying to effect its removal. Carriages and carts, with their teams and drivers, in their efforts to pass over the dingy mountains, form a grotesque figure enough. The sides of the Bowery improve on nearing the Third-avenue. Above this point there is a monotonous sameness. The gutters are generally neglected. There is no difficulty in [illegible] passing one another as they meet. At the Thirty-seventh street intersection, three boys were at work at the gutters, and none further beyond. The cars on this road make their trips in their usual time.

FOURTH-AVENUE ROAD.

Centre, Grand and Broome streets are the difficult streets on this road. Through them all the snow lies monstrously heaped, as originally piled. The gutters are filled with ice, and no attempt is made to clean them out. In the Fourth-avenue, opposite the Peter Cooper Institute, is a very large heap of snow, which, with the piles of brick in the vicinity, renders the street at that point (other than on the railroad track) impassable. A few railroad men are employed keeping the road clean from the ice that carts and carriages throw upon the track.

SIXTH-AVENUE ROAD.

The upper section of this road, near the Crystal Palace, was under water. Along the Sixth-avenue, ice and snow are abundant—but not to a degree to interfere with carriage riding, [illegible] duty. About half the length of the gutters has been attended to. Carmine and Varick streets are very bad, in the quantity of snow remaining, and neglect of cutting out the gutters.

EIGHTH-AVENUE ROAD.

This Road, from Canal-street to its upper terminus, is a shade better than the upper section of the Sixth-avenue road. Opposite St. Luke's Park in Hudson-street is the worst spot. Here water covers the track for some distance, over six inches in depth. The lower portion of this road comprising that of the Sixth-avenue road also, through West Broadway, is in a horrible condition, considering the width of the street. In the major part of it, it is barely possible for vehicles to pass one another off the railroad track. Neither this road nor the Sixth, as is, doubtless, well known, or at least should be, run its cars further down than Chambers-street. This causes considerable grumbling.

Indignation Meeting.

The bad condition of our streets, the consequent bad condition of carts and carriages, and the still sadder condition of the men and horses that are obliged to travel over them, was the cause of the gathering together of a large number of indignant citizens at the "Hotel de Mulligan" last evening.

The time appointed for organizing was 8 o'clock, but at 7 the room in which the meeting was to be held was well filled, and conversation was kept up with interest until the call for the appointment of a Chairman. Many found it extremely difficult, while speaking of the streets and our City government, to keep within that imaginary line of propriety in language and gesticulation, denominated "Parliamentary." Others pretended to make light of the matter, by perpetrating ghastly jokes and following them with a smile, such as men have been known to put on when undergoing a painful surgical operation. All were indignant, and there were but few who were not inclined to treat the subject with all the seriousness it deserved.

At 8 o'clock J. Boarming, Esq., stood up at the table at the upper end of the room, and stated that as the time for organizing had arrived it was in order to elect a Chairman and other officers. Stephen H. Twig, Esq., nominated Petin Hooper, Esq., and the nomination was received with general applause and unanimous approval. Mr. Petin Hooper, on taking the Chair, spoke nearly as follows:

REMARKS OF PETIN HOOPER, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not devote much time to thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over you, for you all know that I am always grateful to those who honor me. Fellow-citizens, we have met together to consider a subject which is unpleasing in all its ramifications, and I would, therefore, with profound respect, impress upon you the necessity for calmness during your deliberations. I am not, fellow-citizens, among those who are always grumbling and crying out "Reform," on the corners of our streets; but, fellow-citizens, I am of the opinion that no man or woman could have stood on the corner of any of our streets, at any time during a number of weeks past, without being strongly impressed with the belief that *something must be done*. [Great applause.] Yes, fellow-citizens, something must be done, and that quickly. [Applause.] You know the condition of our streets. [Several voices, "We do! we do!"] And, fellow-citizens, I know the condition of our streets. I have seen the snow upon them in great heaps, mixed with sand. Then it has rained and then it has frozen, and the snow and sand have congealed and from congealment have passed to the solidity of ice. [Hear, hear.] In many places the ice, thus formed, is nubby [cries of: It is, It is,] and in others smooth. While driving over the nubby places the other day, one of my horses spained an ancle, [hear, hear,] and my carriage lost a wheel. My coachman took out the horses and went to get a man to fix the carriage. This, fellow-citizens, happened in Broadway, near Howard-street. I had some business to do down town, and, fearing that I would be too late if I waited for my coachman's return, I started to foot it. Fellow-Citizens: I reached the sidewalk in safety, after a great deal of difficulty, but just after I got there I came upon a smooth place, where the little boys had been sliding, and, Fellow-citizens, my feet went out from under me, and I fell down and hurt myself a good deal. [An elderly gentleman in the back part of the room here proposed three groans for the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and they were given with a will.] Gentlemen continued the Chairman, it is not for your President to tell you what you must do. I am here to preside over your deliberations, but there are others here who can speak and who I trust will speak on the subject. It is a subject which should be spoken about and acted upon, but before we proceed with the speaking, it will be in order to elect a Vice President and Secretary. Gentlemen will please to nominate.

Mr. Fitz Green Jackson was nominated for Vice-President, and Mr. P. M. Clarke for Secretary, both of which were elected unanimously. As soon as the officers of the meeting had taken their seats at the table, there were loud calls for P. Barker Gerald, who had entered the room a few minutes previous to the completion of the organization.

REMARKS OF MR. P. BARKER GERRALD.

Mr. Gerrald came forward to the table amid applause, and after thanking the audience for the warmth of his reception, said: Gentlemen and fellow-sufferers: If you expect to hear an eloquent speech from me to-night, you will be disappointed. I have no fine, drawn sentences for villainously dirty streets, neither have I soft words for criminally negligent City officials. [Cries of good. That's right.] It is true, gentlemen, that we have had an unusual amount of snow; and it is also true that we should give that fact considerable weight in making up our opinion of the parties who are to blame for the present condition of our streets. And I will say here boldly, that if those whose duty it is to take care of the streets had shown any disposition to do their duty—if they had even attempted to put them in passable order—I should not have been here to-night. I know that it is difficult to keep the streets of a large city clean, at any time, and especially so during the Winter season; but our officials have not experienced the difficulty—they have not encountered it. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has been sitting in his office, as comfortably as his conscience would allow, giving no orders, and not in any way exerting himself, while the people have been wading through the snow and tumbling over the ice, to earn the money for the expenses of his Department, on which he lives, and which, it is believed by many, he does not expend in the most judicious manner. We have appropriated large sums for the purpose of keeping our streets in order, and now, when it is most needed, and when there is no evidence that it has been expended with benefit to the City, we are told that there must be an extra appropriation, if we would have our streets in passable condition. It is not my purpose to enter into the details of the short-comings of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—they are too well known. The blame, under the circumstances, does not rest with him alone. You will recollect, I think, that soon after we elected our present Mayor, he declared that whenever he discovered that there was inefficiency in any of the Departments, he would *take the responsibility* of correcting it. You will also recollect that, in one or two cases, he did take the responsibility, and the people supported him. He has not done anything of that kind for some time. If he had taken the responsibility in the case of the streets, they might have been in better condition. But he did not, and if I am not mistaken, his own gutter in Second-avenue was not cut yesterday. [Cries of 'ear, 'ear, from an excited Englishman.] Then again, it is the duty of the police to enter complaints against persons who do not keep their sidewalks clear, and the law provides that if the charge be sustained, they be fined. Now I will venture the assertion that if all the violations of the law had been reported by the police, and the Corporation Attorney had done his duty, there would have been sufficient money raised to put the streets in tolerable condition. But, gentlemen, these things have not been done. Our officials have not made any effort; and I do say, that as a whole, the present City Government furnishes the best illustration of the truth of the assertion, that the most wholesome laws are of no benefit when they have no executors. [Applause.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I will offer the following preamble and resolution, as a means of giving publicity, in a condensed form, to the sentiment of this meeting.

Whereas, The people of this City have for a series of years been deceived by the promises of those who obtained their votes for places of trust; and

Whereas, Our Government is in reality becoming every year more inefficient than before, while our taxes are continually increasing, and the prices of the necessaries of life have become what a few years ago would have been considered fabulous.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the present Chief Magistrate has failed to accomplish any of the reforms promised by him; that the Police are inefficient; that they do not do their duty, where the comfort and safety of citizens are most to be subserved; that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps does not meet the requirements of his office; and that while the present careless City officials remain in office, we will look in vain for any improvement in the management of municipal affairs.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and with applause.

Mr. F. B. Jamieson spoke briefly, concerning the proposition to appropriate $10,000 to clear the snow off the streets. He thought it would be so much money thrown away. Under the present system, it would go to a lot of contractors, who would not fulfill their contracts, knowing as they do, that there is no power sufficiently energetic to compel them to be honest.

Mr. G. N. Samson hoped the proceedings of the meeting would be made public, and that others would be held. He thought that if the people met more frequently to consider matters of City interest, at times other than just previous to elections, and discussed freely the doings of those in power, the effect would be salutary. He concluded by reminding the audience that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

After Mr. Boyle and several others had spoken freely on the subject, coinciding with Mr. Samson, in his views on the importance of frequent meetings for the discussion of City matters, at times when there was no election excitement, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, who was requested to draw up in form his views as to the best means of improving the condition of our streets, and securing such other reforms as the comfort and safety of the people require.

Whose Business it is to Clean the Streets.

From [illegible] reports, therefore, it may be concluded that New-York is in a very bad plight. Now, whose business is it to make it better? A question all citizens will ask.

Upon the shoulders of Mr. JOSEPH E. EHLING is to be laid the load of our sorrows. Whether that gentleman can bear all that is likely to be placed to his account, we do not undertake to decide.

Bemired citizens, floundering in terrible [illegible], watch Mr. EHLING. The Amended Charter renders him (and him only) responsible. Witness the following:

Amended Charter, April 2, 1849.

§ 14. There shall be an Executive Department, to be denominated the "Department of Streets and Lamps," which shall have cognizance of procuring the necessary supplies for, and of lighting the, public streets and places, lighted at the expense of the Corporation, *and of cleaning the public streets*; and of collecting the revenue arising from the sale of manure, and also of the transferring of butchers' stalls in the public markets. The chief officer thereof shall be denominated "*the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps*." There shall be three bureaux in this Department, and the chief officers thereof shall be called "the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," "*Superintendent of Streets*," and "Superintendent of Markets."

In other words, Mr. EHLING was elected by the people to do exactly what he does not do; the Superintendent of Streets is appointed *by the Commissioner* (Mr. EHLING) to attend especially to that portion of the duties of the office which is designated by the phrase "cleaning the public streets;" but as the subordinate is appointed by, and is subject to, the orders of the Commissioner, it follows that the Commissioner only is responsible for the performance of the duty indicated. It is not to be expected that the Commissioner shall do all the dirty work of his office, in person; but it is his duty, clearly enough, to oversee his workmen, and if the sub-officer neglect his business, to turn him out and put another man in his place. The remedy is easy. Won't Mr. EHLING try it?

THE MAYOR.

Next to Mr. EHLING, in the matter of responsibility, comes Mayor WOOD. The assumption of the "one man power," so much talked of in times past, would be exceedingly palatable to our citizens at this juncture. A sort of friendly confab between those functionaries—Mr. WOOD and Mr. EHLING—and an intimation from the Mayor that if the Commissioner won't do anything Mr. WOOD will, might stir up the sluggish blood of Mr. EHLING.

The other day the Mayor sent a communication to the Common Council, to say that he had no money, and so could do nothing. Let him take "sweet counsel" with the Commissioner, and it is more than possible that something would come of it. When *Barkis is willin'*, great things come to pass.

HOW TO DO IT.

We are neither Mayor nor Commissioner, and it may be impertinent to make suggestions. So be it. Suggestions must be made, nevertheless.

In the streets of Boston, where this same snow-storm came that now overwhelms us, the authorities, they say, expended $16,000 in *plowing the streets*, so as to break up the ice, snow and rubbish into a decent mass, free from alternating hollows and ridges. A subsoil plow is a good institution.

In the next place, instead of carting the snow out of the Park, (in wheel-barrows,) cart it out of Broadway, in places where it is *worst and thickest*.

Thirdly—Set men to cutting out the gutter-ways and cleaning away the accumulations of ice and snow from *the culverts*. Then, when the thaw begins in earnest, the cellars will be saved a flooding.

A REMINISCENCE.

That remembered Message of Mayor WOOD, (when he was fresh in office,) informed us, and how glad we were to hear it, that whenever he found the Head of a Department deficient in any point of his duty, he should himself assume the responsibility of performing the work that was left unperformed. That rule worked practically not long afterward. The ruins of the New City Hall remained in the Park until they became a nuisance. The hard Winter of last year brought starving men around the City Hall to beg for work. It was a necessary job that waited for hands to do it. Under the terms of the Amended Charter, labor could be done under the amount of $250 without entering into the formality of a contract. The Mayor, desiring to make an impression, conferred with the Commissioner, and that functionary declined to undertake the responsibility of ordering the work done. The Mayor, true to the promise of his first pronunciamento, assumed the risk, ordered the Commissioner to see to it; 250 men were employed at $1 a day each, and the work went on comfortably, till the bricks were piled and the unsightly rubbish removed, not to say anything of the hungry men whose stomachs were filled, and who were led to bless the Mayor more fervently than he has been blessed since that interesting period. The amount expended was some thousands of dollars. This case may not be a precedent exactly adapted to our troubles now, but it may serve as an illustration of the truth of that venerable adage which declares

☞ "Where there's a will, there's a way."

A smart man, when he seeks for the future favor of his friends, generally endeavors to commend himself to their present good graces.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE YEAR.

The Comptroller's late report on the Tax Levy for 1856 contains the following exposition in detail under the head of "Bureau of Cleaning Streets." Nearly $20,000 are set apart for the salaries of 21 Inspectors at $3 a day; what are these men doing to-day to earn their money? Removing dirt, ashes and garbage is estimated to cost $280,000; the Commissioner issued a proclamation in January to state that he couldn't remove any refuse for a while—so we all kept our barrels and had a good time with the rubbish. But analyze this table:

BUREAU OF CLEANING STREETS.

Salaries of twenty-one Street Inspectors, at $3 per day	$19,656
Eight inspectors at dumping grounds, at 20s. per day	6,240
Six ticket men at 18s. per day	3,744
Employes of Corporation yards, and removing incumbrances, (two yards)	3,120
Rents of lots Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Jane-street, used as Corporation yards	500
Estimated expenses of carting incumbrances to Corporation yards, from streets, wharves and piers	3,500
Incidental expenses of office, including lime, hardware, cleaning offices, &c.	2,500
Two men distributing Corporation ordinances, at 16s. per day	1,248
One porter for Department of Streets and Lamps, at 16s. per day	624
One messenger for Department of Streets and Lamps, at 12s. per day	468
One assistant clerk in Superintendent of Streets' office, at 16s. per day	624
Freighting ashes, loading boats, *labor on heaps, &c., &c.*	17,000
Cleaning streets, removing the dirt, ashes, garbage, &c.	280,000
Total	$339,224

Mr. Milburn's Lecture

ON THE EARLY PREACHERS IN THE WEST—ANECDOTES OF FRANCIS ASBURY, "JIMMY HAXLEY," "BILLY CRAVEN" AND "PETE CARTWRIGHT."

The fifth lecture of this popular course was delivered, before a large audience, at Clinton Hall. It consisted mainly of an eloquent panegyric upon the zeal and devotion of the early Methodist preachers in the West, with anecdotes illustrative of some striking peculiarities by which they were characterized. We confine our report mainly to these anecdotes, premising that it must be taken merely as a sketch of the lighter and more amusing portion of the lecture.

After fitting mention of the early Moravian, Baptist and Presbyterian Missionaries to the West, and a full account of the famous "Cumberland Revival," characterized by the strangest physical manifestations of the "power," and still more by the great beneficial effects that undeniably resulted from it, the lecturer passed a glowing eulogium upon FRANCIS ASBURY.

To my mind, said Mr. MILBURN, with all due regard to the great divines of New-England—to EDWARDS, and DWIGHT, and CHANNING—FRANCIS ASBURY is the most notable name in the ecclesiastical history of this Continent. He had the care of all the churches of his order; he traveled for forty years from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the limits of population in the West and Southwest, bore upon his shoulders the weight of the affairs of what is now the most numerous of the Protestant bodies in the country; was instant in season and out of season, warning, and encouraging, and stimulating; and yet his name is not recorded by a single historian of the United States, and many well-read men are not even aware of his existence.

ASBURY had some striking peculiarities. Among other things, he was never married. Indeed, like many of the early Methodist pioneers, he was a decided advocate of the celibacy of the clergy. One of the three rules laid down for the guidance of the young preachers was to the effect that they must be "very sparing in their conversation with women." Considering the itinerant life they were to lead, and the scanty amount of their salary—which, in those days, was fixed at a maximum of sixty-four dollars a year, all presents they might receive included—celibacy seemed in a manner forced upon them. Indeed, it was generally understood that when a young brother was so unfortunate as to link himself with a female companion, he must leave the ranks of the itinerants and "locate;" preaching when he could, but [illegible] sustenance [illegible] from the Church. ASBURY [illegible] said that he could form no ties that would interfere with the prosecution of his duties, and he had found no woman who would be content with the society of her husband for but a single week in the year, and if he should find such an one he would not marry her. Still he maintained it to be the duty of every man to support a woman; and he, accordingly, devoted a large share of his scanty income to the maintenance of a kinswoman in England, and when she at length died he bestowed it upon another.

These early Methodist preachers were not learned men. Their libraries not seldom consisted of but two books—the Bible and the Hymn Book; but the contents of these they mastered, as well as the great book of human nature. Far out upon the lonely prairie, where they had passed the night with the earth for a mattress, and the broad sky for a covering, and their saddle for a pillow, when they awoke in the early morning, cold and hungry, their first duty was to read, upon their knees, a few chapters from the little pocket Bible, often bedewing the pages with their tears; and then commending themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father, they would saddle their horses, and proceed on their solitary way.

Their Hymn Book was their great armory—furnished, they believed, with every needed spiritual weapon. They were, almost to a man, great singers—and this accomplishment often stood them in good stead, as the following anecdote of one of them will show, besides illustrating some other points in their character:

Among the most noted of these early preachers was JAMES—or, as he was usually called, JIMMY HAXLEY. In 1806 or 1807, he was sent as a missionary to the Attakapas country, in Louisiana, a region chiefly inhabited by French Catholics. He had little comfort to expect from unpaid kindness, and he had no money with which to purchase it. At one time he was reduced to the very verge of starvation. He had passed the previous night in the open swamp. Towards evening, cold, wet and hungry—for he had eaten nothing for 36 hours—he reached a plantation. He entered the house, and petitioned for food and lodging. The mistress of the house, a widow, with sundry daughters and several negro children playing about, recognized his calling and refused his request. "She would have no such cattle about her." The most that he could gain was permission to warm himself by the fire, before he set out into the cold and darkness. As he sat warming himself, he thought of his sad plight, and of his empty stomach. He thought of another night in the swamp. He thought that it might be his last night upon earth. He thought of the dark, rolling river, and of the Celestial city beyond. His heart swelled with gladness, and his emotion found vent in one of his favorite hymns:

"Peace, my soul; thou need'st not fear,
The Great Provider still is near."

He sang the whole hymn, then another, and still another. Looking round at the close, he saw mother and daughters, and negroes all in tears. "Here, SAL, get the preacher a good supper; and PETE, you put up his horse; he shall stay a week if he pleases," said the widow. So JIMMY paid for his supper with a song.

Many years after, Father HAXLEY attended the General Conference at Baltimore, and on Sunday was appointed to preach at the oldest church. He rose and "lined" the first verse of the hymn. When the choir rose to sing, all the audience turned round to them, presenting their backs to the preacher. JIMMY was astounded. He had never seen such a proceeding, and it appeared to him a breach of good manners, that deserved rebuke. When he was about to give out the second stanza, the audience turned round again to him; and then again faced the choir as they sang. The preacher, thereupon, turned his own back to them. He heard them turning back to hear the "lining" of the next stanza. Still he kept his back toward them. "Do you think this looks well?" he at length asked. "Is this good manners? And yet my back looks as well as any of yours." From that day to the present, that congregation has never again turned their backs to the preacher during singing.

At another General Conference, a fierce—I might say, a *hot* discussion, arose upon some point of discipline. At the close of the session, the Bishop requested Father HAXLEY, who had taken no part in the discussion, to lead their devotions, which he proceeded to do, as follows:

"Now, O Lord, thou knowest what a time we have had, discussing and arguing about this question of Elders. Thou knowest what our feelings are—that we do not care what becomes of the team; it is only who shall drive the oxen."

He preached among a people who were all sharp-shooters, and he had learned how to hit the nail on the head, when he had occasion to administer a rebuke.

These old preachers—even though residing in Slave States—were usually Anti-Slavery men; and they had the pluck to express their sentiments where the system existed. I honor them for it, said Mr. M. If a man is an Anti-Slavery man, let him dare avow it among Slaveholders—and take the consequences. Thus did a famous old Tennessee preacher, Father CRAVEN, preaching once in the heart of Virginia, rebuke what he deemed the sins of the people:

"Here," said he, "are a great many professors of religion, sleek and good-looking. Yet you are not the thing you ought to be. You know a bushel of wheat ought to weigh sixty or sixty-four pounds; but you sometimes see wheat with round plump kernels, and when you come to weigh it, its only forty-five pounds. You know there is something the matter with the wheat. You take a grain of it between your thumb and finger, and squeeze it—and out pops a weevil. Now, some of you good-looking Christians only weigh forty-five pounds to the bushel instead of sixty-four as you ought. Squeeze you between the thumb of the Law and the finger of the Gospel, and out will pop a whisky-bottle and a woolly-head."

And now, said the lecturer, there is an old friend of mine, now living in Illinois, my first "Presiding Elder," PETER CARTWRIGHT, of whom I must relate an anecdote which illustrates several peculiarities of the class to which he belonged, and of some of their experiences among the rude border people.

When the State of Illinois was admitted into the Union, it was as a free State. Not long after, the question was largely discussed whether the Constitution of the State should not be so amended as to permit Slavery. CARTWRIGHT, who then resided in Tennessee, was a strong opponent of Slavery, and determined to remove to Illinois to take part in the settlement of the question. So he was appointed "Presiding Elder" over a district about as large as England. He kept his appointments, and after preaching on Sunday was wont to announce on Monday that he would deliver a stump speech. He soon became regarded as a politician, and no little anger was excited against him. One day coming to a ferry across the river, where he was not personally known, he heard the ferryman holding forth to a crowd in bitter terms against that old renegade, prefixing sundry emphatic expletives to that flattering term—PETE CARTWRIGHT, declaring that he would drown him if he ever came that way. After a while PETER engaged the ferryman to put him over. They were alone in the boat; and when they had reached the centre of the stream, in full sight of the shore, the preacher, throwing the bridle of his horse over a post, ordered the ferry-man to put down his pole.

"What is the matter?" asked the ferryman.

"You have just been making free with my name, and threatening to drown me in the river. I want to give you a chance to do so."

"You are Pete CARTWRIGHT, are you?"

"My name is PETER CARTWRIGHT," replied the preacher.

The ferryman, nothing loath, laid down his pole, and the contest began. The preacher proved the better man, and seizing his antagonist by the nape of the neck and the seat of his nether garments, plunged him three times under the water, with the words, "I baptise thee in the name of the Devil, whose child thou art." Then holding his head out of the water, he asked,

"Did you ever pray?"

"No," was the reply.

"Then it is time you should. I will teach you. Do you repeat after me, 'Our Father who art in Heaven.'"

The ferryman refused; and down went his head under water, and there it was held long enough, as PETER thought, to conquer his reluctance. He raised him up, and repeated his demand.

"Let me breathe," gasped the ferryman. "Give me a few minutes to think about it."

"Not a moment." And under went his head again.

The inquiry was again put, when the ferryman's head was next raised. "Will you pray now?"

"Yes, I'll do anything," and the fellow obediently repeated the Lord's Prayer, after the dictation of CARTWRIGHT. "Now let me up," he added.

"No, not yet," replied the inexorable PETER. "You must make me three promises before I let you up: First, you must promise to pray every night and morning as long as you live; then you must promise to put every Methodist preacher who comes along over the river for nothing; and, lastly, you must promise hereafter to attend every meeting of the Methodists held within four miles of you."

The whole transaction took place in full view of the ferryman's comrades on the shore, but the intervening river insured "fair play," and the ferryman felt himself in CARTWRIGHT's hands. He promised faithfully to do all that was demanded of him. The transit across the river was finished; the preacher went on his way; the ferryman kept his word, and in course of time was converted, and became a shining light in the church.

Earnest men, concluded the reverend gentleman, were these old preachers. Their souls were firmly convinced of the truth of what they had to say. They may have been deficient in the niceties of their calling, though it is wonderful how they improved in this respect. "We all tell each other all we know," said one, in answer to a question put how it happened that the young preachers grew up to be such strong men. They had their faults, it is true; still, among them were found some of the noblest examples of self-sacrificing [illegible], and some of the brightest instances of ministerial usefulness that this country, or any other, has ever furnished.

☞ The Edinburgh Review reports that the fifth volume of Mr. MACAULAY's "History of England" has been committed to the printer.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday at the usual place and hour. Present, Governor DRAPER in the Chair, Messrs. DUKE, DUGRO, GUNTHER, BELL, SMITH, TOWNSEND, TAYLOR and OLIVER.

The names of several gentlemen, five in number, were reported as having discovered the [illegible] passage over the River [illegible] the frost. They have not as yet returned from their scientific explorations.

[illegible]

Governor DRAPER thought the Board would take proper measures in the face of the fact that Mr. FLAGG had now taken the law into his own hands as to the matter of the $150,000. [illegible] requisition of this Board, and had put it in his pocket. If Mr. FLAGG had the combined integrity of all the men in the world, it was time for this Board to speak when Mr. FLAGG refused properly to replace a sum to which the Board had a perfect right. To make up for his own [illegible] he says he shall take from the funds of the Board of Governors for the current year the sum he forgot to charge them with. He proposes to take [illegible] out of their income for this year, and all this to atone for his own blunder.

The matter was referred to a Committee, of which the President is the Chairman.

Governor TOWNSEND then read a letter or report from Dr. Sanger, of Blackwell's Island, in reply to questions as to the individual daily consumption, by weight, of food at that place.

Governor DUKE, during the reading of the report, interrupted the Secretary, observing that he did not wish for a medical report; [illegible] whether Governor TOWNSEND noticed the requisition as amounting to two pounds and three-quarters of solid food per day.

Governor TOWNSEND explained, and the Secretary proceeded.

The following is a notice of such part of this document as may interest the public:

The Doctor forwards tables which, as he observes, prove "that the sum total [illegible] each inmate, of meal, bread, rice, flour, oatmeal, farina, tea, coffee, sugar, and potatoes, [illegible] pound fifteen ounces." The Doctor proceeds [illegible] that a free, nutritious and sufficient diet is requisite; that the majority of those brought there are persons of [illegible] starved and broken-down constitutions; [illegible] who suffer no loss of appetite, for whom medicine will be of no avail, unless food be supplied freely. He contends that "the affairs of the Hospital are conducted in every respect in a most [illegible] manner," and begs for the "support of a generous, manly confidence, and appreciation of duties well performed."

Governor [illegible]—[illegible] it—but it was only "consumption" [illegible] by Dr. Sanger as the great cause of mortality, and not a case recorded in the annual list.

Governor TOWNSEND said, for the matter of that, there was not a single case of consumption reported at Bellevue Hospital, but there were a [illegible] number of cases marked as "[illegible]." The worthy Governor seemed quite to understand that the one was the professional, the other the vernacular, designation of the same thing.

Governor DUKE looked as though [illegible] liable to mislead, and [illegible] what he considered a discrepancy between the two pounds and three-quarters, as deduced from the usual requisitions, and the report of Dr. Sanger, which gave the quantity [illegible] as only one pound fifteen ounces.

The PRESIDENT then alluded to his intention speedily to move the increase of certain salaries, which he specified. Much conversation occurred on the subject generally. The newer members of the Board—Governor OLIVER in particular—seemed inclined to believe that not less than [illegible] ought to be paid to the warden of any of the Institutions, and that, if not worth more than that, they were undeserving of their positions. His motto was, he would repeat it, give us good men and pay them well.

A resolution, as to advancing the salaries of an engineer and other parties was attempted to be sent to the Committee on Salaries, which [illegible]. The President hoped the Committee would not needlessly delay the report.

Governor DRAPER then alluded to a statement on the part of Hon. Mr. Foot, in the Assembly, that a saving of $200,000 might be [illegible] out of the [illegible] expended annually by these Institutions. When he (Gov. DRAPER) saw men [illegible] about subjects of which they "know nothing," he was anxious to expose their ignorance and [illegible]. If Mr. Foot were right they, the Governors, ought to be in the Penitentiary, and not sitting at that Board. Mr. Foot had done the Board great injustice.

If Mr. FOOT could save the departments so much money, he wished he would come here, and he would promise him his vote for the Mayoralty. He thought his friend (Mr. TAYLOR) had overlooked Mr. Foot's sweeping criticisms when he proposed increased salaries.

A GOVERNOR—That was a Know-Nothing proposition.

Governor DRAPER observed, it was not Know-Nothing proposition he was speaking about. My name, said he, is not Ehling, nor do I know that gentleman.

Governor OLIVER asked whether he would consider the President as indorsing the charge against Mr. Ehling.

The PRESIDENT disclaimed such intention.

Gov. OLIVER wished to be quite sure on that point, inasmuch as the worthy Governor had alluded to those who had stolen from the public treasury, and as yet Mr. Ehling had not been [illegible].

Gov. DRAPER was sorry he had mentioned Ehling's name. He had no personal animosity against him.

After the transaction of some other unimportant and routine business, the Board adjourned. There were only nine reporters present on this occasion.

Number remaining week ending Feb. 9, 1856:

Bellevue Hospital		[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum		[illegible]
Penitentiary		[illegible]
Hospital, from Penitentiary		[illegible]
Hospital, from Workhouse		[illegible]
Hospital, from Almshouse		[illegible]
Workhouse		[illegible]
Small Pox Hospital		[illegible]
Randall's Island		[illegible]
Randall's Island Hospital		[illegible]
City Prison		[illegible]
Second District Prison		[illegible]
Third District Prison		[illegible]
Colored Home		[illegible]
Orphan Asylum		[illegible]
Children at nurse		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Decrease		[illegible]
Number remaining Feb. 2		[illegible]
Admitted		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Died	21	
Discharged	[illegible]	
Sent to Penitentiary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Number of families receiving out-door relief in money is		[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER [illegible].

Street robberies are becoming frightfully frequent. One of the most daring that has occurred for some time, took place on Monday night. A man named Wm. Corson, while proceeding through James-street, about 10½ o'clock, was accosted by three strangers, one of whom said, "Hello! shipmate, where are you going to ship to?" Corson replied, "What's that to you? I don't know you!" The ruffian then exclaimed, "You are one of the [illegible]" and at the same time dealt Corson a violent blow and knocked him to the pavement, whereupon the other two ruffians robbed him of his watch—a silver one—and rifled his pockets. They then fled. One of the Fourth Ward policemen arrived in time to aid the injured man in his pursuit of the rascals. At a quarter of 12 o'clock a young man of [illegible] years, giving his name as Dennis Sullivan, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the highwaymen. He was locked up in the Station-house all night, and in the morning was brought before Alderman Clancy, at the Lower Police Court. He denied all knowledge of the transaction, but was, nevertheless, locked up to await a further examination.

[illegible]

John Smith—the ubiquitous John—was arrested, on Monday night, for passing a counterfeit $10 bill, on the Merchants' Bank of [illegible], in the store of Joseph H. [illegible], and attempting to pass another of the same sort, in the same street. He was brought before Justice FLANDREAU and committed for trial. He said he was [illegible] years of age, and a [illegible] by occupation.

AN [illegible]

Thos. E. [illegible], of No. [illegible], made a complaint at the [illegible] Police Court yesterday, that the premises No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, occupied by Frederick Sylvester, is a disorderly house, and a nuisance to the neighborhood; that there is a show of wild animals there, and that it is a resort for [illegible]; and further, that a hand organ in the rear of the premises is kept in constant operation, to the great discomfiture of all peaceably disposed citizens, &c. Sylvester indignantly denied the charge against him, and said it was the result of malevolence. He asked to be tried in the Court of Special Sessions. His request was granted, and he gave bail in the sum of [illegible] for his appearance.

CHARGE OF [illegible].

Herman J. [illegible] was brought before Justice FLANDREAU, charged with stealing [illegible], amounting in value to [illegible], from [illegible], doing business in Centre Market. The accused pleaded Not Guilty. He said that he was a partner of the prosecutor, and that the arrest was the result of a misunderstanding. He gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

[illegible]

J. W. Robinson, formerly a mate of one of the New-Orleans packets, was arrested in this City a few days ago, by an officer from New-Orleans, where he stands charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, which he disposed of in this City. The accused returned with the officer to New-Orleans on Monday last.

☞ Rev. Professor [illegible], of Amherst College, has accepted the call of the [illegible] Congregational Church of New-London, Conn.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

[illegible]

... of [illegible] to enter the service but the ground that it is an outrage to their political convictions to voluntarily enter the service of an Emperor whose policy is in direct opposition to their own. This refusal on the part of certain [illegible] of the school has served NAPOLEON as the pretext for its annihilation. The imperial decision, however, was not [illegible] until the day of the triumphal entry of the soldiers from Sebastopol. On that day the cadets of the Polytechnic school, who were drawn up on the Place de la Bastille, and who had already heard of the designs of his Majesty, not only refused to cheer him, but demonstrated in their attitude even more than the silence of indifference. The Emperor did not fail to notice these signs of hostility, and from that moment the annihilation of the renowned Polytechnic School of Paris was decreed.

One-half the cadets will be sent to the school at St. Cyr, the other half to the Ecole Centrale, which hereafter becomes a State school, and you may depend upon it, that when the breaking up occurs, this act of despotism will make a noise in Paris. So far not a word of this difficulty has appeared in the French journals, and the surveillance exercised over the cadets is so strict that although it is only from them or their immediate friends that these facts are to be obtained, it is only to persons who are known not to be informers that they will confide them.

THE DIFFICULTY AT THE SORBONNE.

And now for the affair of the Sorbonne. I have made inquiry at the College, and find that the following is, in brief, the correct history of the difficulty:

M. RENAN, in one of his lectures, taught the doctrine that there were two moralities—one for the rich and one for the poor—or rather one for royalty and one for the subject. His principal illustration was assassination. If a king committed a murder he was not to be held answerable to the laws the same as a subject, &c. The students very properly hissed such monstrosities, and one bolder than the rest cried out, "I suppose you get your gown (professorship) for saying that!" The lecture was broken up in a row, and some arrests were made. The next day the same scenes occurred, more arrests were made, and the Professor's conduct was so inimical to the students that that night a considerable body of them repaired to his house, which is in the Rue de Courcelles, and threw stones through his windows. The lectures were suspended by order of the Police, but the excitement at the College ran high, and in the meantime the funeral of DAVID occurred. On that day a student stuck up a written invitation, on the College bulletin board, to all the students, to attend the funeral of "the great friend of liberty and republicanism," and this paper M. JARJAVET, Lecturer on Physiology, tore down. The moment M. JARJAVET entered his lecture room, he was received with hisses, and saw himself about to be compromised with his class, when he gained a hearing, and by a happy turn of *bons mots* and eloquence, put the students in a good humor.

After the lapse of a few days, and when the police supposed the students had forgotten their griefs, M. RENAN was allowed to recommence his lectures; and although a large police force was in attendance, the same interruptions were repeated, and it was only too evident that there was a conspiracy to prevent the Professor from continuing his course. Arrests were again made, and the lectures again suspended. A decree was then drawn up by the Minister of State, which orders cards of two colors to be issued—one for students and one for visitors, each bearing the name, profession, age, place of birth and other details concerning the individual to whom it is to be issued, and it is hoped that with these cards of admission and a large police force, order may be maintained. Some of the students have been sent home to their families. The renowned old College building, with its great hollow square, time-colored walls, and crowds of soldiers with stacked arms, looks like a fortification in a state of siege, and for the peace of the establishment, I should think the sooner the soldiers were removed the better.

When speaking last week of the funeral of DAVID, I told you that in the young men of France the country had a future of independence and greatness, and the affair of the Sorbonne is another proof of it.

GEN. BOSQUET AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Sixty-four members of the Jockey Club of Paris, gentlemen of fashion, of wealth and of liberal views, among whom was M. [illegible], gave a dinner a few nights ago, at the *Trois Frères*, to Gen. BOSQUET, the Republican General who took the Malakoff; and when the whole party got drunk, as I am assured they did, including the gallant General, there were toasts drank, speeches made and songs sung, which frightened even the domestics of that establishment, notwithstanding they are accustomed to hear Republican slips nightly. BOSQUET is immensely popular in Paris.

COUNT ARTHUR BERTRAND AT ST. HELENA.

This gentleman is about to be attached to the household of the Emperor in the quality of *Ecuyer*. He is the son of the Gen. BERTRAND who accompanied NAPOLEON to the Island of St. Helena, and who was born there. When he was born, his mother, the Countess, presented him to the Emperor, saying: "Sire, I have the honor of presenting you the first Frenchman who ever came to this Island without permission of the Government."

In my last I made the error of naming the Baron SEEBACH as Minister of Wurtemberg, instead of Saxony.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mutineers Expelled from the Militia—Conflict between the Civil and Military Jurisdictions—Change of Ministry—Unstable Condition of things—Revolution Looked for—Condition of the Democratic Party—O'Donnell—The Queen, &c.—The Credit Mobilier Established at Madrid.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

The prosecution of the cause against the officers and soldiers of the National Militia, who mutinied whilst on guard at the Cortes last week, is going on as rapidly as possible. The council of officers of the militia, which first examined the case, decided to expel from the militia the two lieutenants, sergeants, and privates to the number of thirty-five, whom they found culpable in the affair; this being the extent of their jurisdiction over the matter, according to the regulations of the militia. The culprits are still in the hands of the military authorities, as there is a dispute for competency between these and the ordinary civil tribunals, the regulations of the militia being faulty and not sufficiently explicit upon this point. About twenty-five other individuals have also been arrested, and the ramifications of this plot are understood to be much wider than was at first supposed. It is also thought that another outbreak is planning. The *Epoca* of yesterday, generally known as the mouthpiece of General O'DONNELL, has the following: "Persons who merit great credit, and to whom we are indebted for some information early, though incomplete, concerning what took place last Monday, tell us that events of the same nature are again in preparation, and that this time their proportions will be greater, and they will be of a graver character."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministerial crisis has been solved at last; and, after a severe labor of three days and nights, the mountain has brought forth a mouse. Gen. O'DONNELL was politely waited for by the remainder of the political world of Madrid, until he recovered from his illness, and could give such a direction to the new organization of the Cabinet as should suit him best. Instead of a step taken in advance, therefore, as it was hoped this change of Ministers would prove to be, it is, in fact, a step taken backwards. The power of O'DONNELL is constantly increasing, and his policy is more and more dominant in the present situation of affairs in Spain. The new Ministers are DON PATRICIO DE GERMANA, Minister of the Interior—a renegade *Moderado*, once Minister during the rule of that party, but who, when hissed out of it, took up the *Progresistas*, and being essentially what is called in Spain, "un *[illegible]*," that is to say, a trickster and a humbug, has won his way up to the height of being believed in by BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, who has agreed with O'DONNELL to make him Minister. His nomination has been saluted by a universal burst of indignation from the press of all parties, *Moderados*, *Progresistas*, Democrats, all crying out in unison, at the insult put upon the nation by the appointment of such a man to be Minister of the Crown. The other two, Señor LUJAN and Señor [illegible], are old hacks of the *Progresista* party of third-rate standing, and have no political signification whatever.

These spectacles of the going in and out of third and fourth rate men under the lead of ESPARTERO, have come to prove [illegible] at last to the country, that nothing can be expected from the *[illegible]* branch of the *Progresista* party. They have held power now for a year and a half, and never has Spain been worse governed since the time of FERDINAND VII. The fact is, there appears to be a general lack of talent as well as lack of energy and character in their ranks.

This Ministry cannot last two months.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats are not strong enough as yet to clutch the inheritance upon the fall of ESPARTERO and the *Progresistas*. They lack organization, they lack experience, they lack men. All the organized power of the country—the Army, the Navy, the Police, the Civil Administration—are in the hands of their enemies, and they will not be found strong enough in the day of crisis to overcome these disadvantages. They are numerous, full of faith, full of desire, and strong for resistance in the invincible strength of justice and a good cause; they cannot be broken down; they are increasing, and must increase, but they do not possess at present the conditions necessary for seizing upon power in Spain and exercising it. The most probable course of events is that of the triumph of the reaction in Spain. The current of power runs into the hands of O'DONNELL now, because of the ineptitude and unfitness of the old-fogy *Progresistas* to hold it.

O'DONNELL.

The Army is in the hands of O'DONNELL, the Police and the Civil Government will go completely into his hands under ESCOSURA. His policy is reactionary, but must be more liberal and more just than that of the *Moderados*, overthrown by the revolution of 1854. It must be so—not because he desires it, but because of the new condition of things in Spain, the strong, frank and noble opposition of the new Democratic Party; the fact that the people are armed; the existence of the new Constitution, just voted by the Representatives of the Nation, and which he will not be strong enough wholly to disrespect.

You may look, therefore, to see O'DONNELL, not long hence, in the position of a Dictator in Spain; but of a Dictator with his hands tied.

After him will come something with its hands free; whether it will be Absolutism triumphant and unopposed, or whether it will be Democracy irresistible, is not possible now to foresee. Something depends upon the course of events in Europe and the East, and the final solution of the problem which is working in Spain may be greatly modified by occurrences with which she has nothing to do.

THE QUEEN.

Queen ISABEL II. cannot be maintained upon the throne for a long time, by either *Moderados* or any other party in Spanish politics. The throne, however, is strong, and will remain. Who will occupy it cannot be foreseen; the most probable successor, however, has been already spoken of at considerable length, and in favorable terms in a former letter. The name of this personage will readily recur to your memory.

THE MADRID PRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The mail has just brought me the *Epoca* of the 18th inst., and the *Soberania* of the 19th inst., the former well in the secrets of O'DONNELL, and the latter the organ of the Democracy. You will be able to judge of the signification of the following paragraphs from what I have before written. Says the *Epoca*:

"It is natural that the intelligence which we published yesterday, of the nature of the attempt upon the Cortes should have made a vivid impression. We have nevertheless some right to be believed from the fact that one month before the events of the 7th, we announced that an outbreak was preparing against General O'DONNELL, and the Republicans of the majority, which would probably take place in the very Chamber of the Assembly. If this occurrence was of no greater consequence than it proved to be, perhaps it is owing to the circumstance that the Minister of War was not present. To-day we repeat that the project for a new 7th of January, and a new 28th of August has not been abandoned; that the plotting in this sense, is carried on upon a great scale, and that persons for whom the doors, in political regions, are not closed, are not foreign to the plans of the future revolution."

The *Soberania* of the 19th says:

"The *Epoca*, of last evening, insists in believing that great conspiracies exist against the established order of things; that events of importance are at hand; that the 7th of January and the 28th of August are about to be reproduced on a larger scale; that we are, in fact, threatened with a deluge.

We are ignorant whether the *Epoca* has desired to produce a dramatic effect, or whether we are really treading upon a volcano. Everything may be looked for from a situation as false as that through which the country is passing.

Nobody is content. All classes murmur; the tax-payers curse the Government which presses them so hard; labor is at a crisis; phalanxes of hungry laborers circulate through the towns, begging bread; commerce continues in a state of paralysis; every Ministerial change carries alarm to the officers of the public Administration; the most frightful anarchy flourishes in our provinces; almost all the people are in struggle with their authorities; passions are excited; hates grow bitter; moneyed interests take the alarm; fears are multiplied; the necessaries of life go up in price; misery extends itself like a leprosy in every part, and carries with it a suite of vices and of crimes.

Such is the situation; very well fitted we repeat for disturbances and perturbation. Thus, it would be nothing strange if the sinister prediction of the *Epoca* is fulfilled.

But in order to repel the portion of malice which may be involved in this prediction, it may be well to add also, that it will not be the Democratic party which stirs up any disorder, or which pretends to create any conflict with the Government. It would do so, perhaps, if it were not sure to triumph by other means. But when it has that security, when it knows that without moving it must win the game, and that if it does not win it, it will be *because the present Government itself loses it too soon, it would be in the Democracy fool-hardiness*, inconceivable madness, to stake upon the card of a revolt its rich inheritance.

No, Messieurs Moderados—no, Mr. Government, do not hope for a Democratic insurrection. Not a single drop of the blood of the people would we give for power to-day. For the conquest of that power we have, thank Heaven, two auxiliaries active enough—yourselves, gentlemen.

Moderados, you serve the cause of the revolution, proclaiming with so much fury the reaction. And you, Government, with your blunders, with your stupidity, with your remarkable ineptitude, with your unbearable administration, with all the abuses which you reproduce, you decide public opinion in favor of the Democrats; you make reinforcements come in crowds to our banners.

By waiting alone we shall triumph."

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Cortes has at length voted the law granting permission to the *Credit Mobilier*, under the name of Messieurs PEREIRE & RIXIO, to establish themselves at Madrid. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

Jarndyce in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

More than a year ago I had occasion to commence a suit on the equity side of the United States Circuit Court in this City. The question involved a disputed point of law, which any one of the judges could have determined in an hour's time. I was poor; and therefore unable to employ counsel of the largest reputation, though the gentlemen who undertook my cause were inferior to no one at the bar, I am assured, in the requisites of talent and learning. It was agreed between them and the defendant's counsel that the whole argument in the case need occupy the Court no more than two hours at the utmost, since it required but the reading of a half-dozen points of law on either side, and the handing in of a memorandum of authorities relied upon. Yet for more than a year, Sir, the counsel of both parties have attended Court week after week, day after day, have besought a hearing of the Judges, and been denied; and when begging that his Honor would at least appoint a time convenient to himself for listening to the case have been refused even that. And in the meantime cases, the whole cause of action in which has arisen since I became a suitor in the Court, have been heard with the utmost patience and decided; and for the reason, I am told, that the legal gentlemen retained were of too high standing to be put off or trifled with.

I am, Sir, to-day as far from the hope of a decision as I was last February. My means, yet further reduced by this exhausting, wearisome, heart-breaking delay, now quite forbid the course which, I am assured, will alone obtain my case a hearing, namely, the employment of solicitors too distinguished to be postponed. I appeal, therefore, to you. Sometimes the pressure of public sentiment will incite to the performance of duties which no [illegible] receives no effect. If the Courts of this country are to become as tedious and costly as the English Court of Chancery, and if the poor suitor in the one is to stand no better chance than the poor suitor in the other, it seems to me high time the people should know it, and begin proper efforts for reform. I am, with all respect, your servant,

JARNDYCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Landlords on the Move.

The Landlords of this City were invited by advertisement to a meeting on Friday evening at the Tivoli, No. 341 Avenue A, "for the purpose of applying to the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Landlords and Tenants." The attendance was rather meagre, considering the extent of the class addressed. There was rather a lack of promptitude exhibited on the part of those who did present themselves in compliance with the invitation. Judging as well from appearances as from numbers, one would hardly feel justified in regarding the assemblage as representing many millions worth of real estate. At 8 o'clock about half a dozen gentlemen had appeared. They found their way to the billiard room, where they hung around for half an hour or so, watching the manœuvres of a couple of accomplished Dutchmen, and spattered only when the players gave up. They then bethought themselves seriously of entering on the business for which they had met, and adjourned to the bar room. Here they gathered into a group and began to talk the matter over. The gentleman who was detailed to represent the TIMES on the occasion was necessarily led, from the aspect of affairs, to the conclusion that the proceedings would hardly be such as to affect the interests of two bodies so important as the Landlords and Tenants of New-York, and made up his mind to save the "meeting" the annoyance of notoriety. With that religious sense of duty, however, which characterises the entire reportorial staff of the TIMES, our representative felt called upon to ascertain the character of the amendments proposed to be effected in the laws in question. With this view he entered into conversation with a consequential gentleman, whose remarkable redundancy of speech and eloquent volubility at once marked him as a full-blooded Celt. The nature of the interview may be gathered from the annexed report, which is reduced to a dramatic form, in imitation of the extraordinary dialogues recorded in that "respectable and influential cotemporary," the New-York *Blunderbuss*, between "our reporter" and the doorkeeper, at some dusted hole-and-corner meeting of high-spirited citizens.

Reporter—What is the change you wish to have made in the present laws?

Interested Celt—May I make bowld to ask, Sur, are you a landlord?

Reporter—(Conscious that appearances were against him)—No, but I should like to be.

Celt—Then, Sur, I would presume to inquire why you condiscind to want to know?

Reporter—I come here to report your meeting.

Celt—We are undher a bushel of compliments to you, and I must say we are grately suppressed wid your chlegayshuns, but tare an' owns, you see, we would look on your departshure as a cordial. We don't want reporters you persave at prasint.

Reporter—But you can have no objection to let me know what your object is?

Celt—Our objects, Sir, is various. You comprihind that we are only thrgin' to get things diverged into a focus. Suppose me a dacint maychanical workin' man, has rooms in a tenement house, an' you and yer fellowman, who are a pair of blaggards, live on the same flure wid me, and whin I come home tired and sore from the laybourious labors of the day, an' go to bed, and you an' yer fellowman begin to drink an' dance, and grow rampagious, and get into a row, then if I go to the agint or the landlord and complain, he says "my respectible frind, I can't do nothin' for you; them people pay the rint and I can't put thim out." This, Sir, what am I to do? Maybe the rint the disturbin' an' drunkin vagabones pay is noe more than three dollars a month, and even if the landlord consints to reject them he has to pay three dollars an' a half of law expenses. What we want the ligislation to do is to produce reggy lashuns calculated to diginerate the expinses of rejectment. (*Exit Reporter.*)

Great Bargains in Houses.

We hear of two mansions for sale on Fifth-avenue, each at $65,000; one includes carpets and mirrors, for that money. But there is an incumbrance on each. The houses are so inconveniently arranged that a woman can't possibly do her work in them without being "slaved to death." If she wants to boil the tea-kettle, she has to fire up a whole range, and to "take the air off" her bedroom she must ignite something like a ton of coal in the cellar. In each, too, there is an array of colored men or Irish women around, under the pretence of doing the chamberwork, cooking or putting things to rights—and whoever takes the houses must provide for them, feed them, clothe them, lodge them, pay them monthly largesses, and take their "sass" with patience. The houses have abundance of rooms; but the first and second floors, consisting of reception rooms and parlors, belong to the world; the basement and cellars belong to the servants, and the attics are their sleeping rooms. If he is careful to keep the keys, the third and fourth floors will be the undisputed property of the purchaser.

There is some other real estate in the market. Some capital houses are offered in the lower Wards at reasonable rates, already stocked with cockroaches and Croton bugs, sufficient to meet the views of the largest family.

In the Eleventh Ward, are several houses for sale. Whoever will buy and occupy them can enjoy from his parlor windows the luxury of seeing all that devoted students cross the ocean and pay hundreds of dollars to see in Germany. One here can live on Yankee pancakes and molasses, and be within five minutes' walk of the centre of the American metropolis, *yet smell sour-krout and rotten cheese* at all hours, see none but Germans, and hear nothing else than their choking gutterals.

There are houses to sell almost by the block in the Seventeenth Ward, where they have the best Police force and the rankest smells, the cheapest groceries and the nastiest air that the City furnishes its denizens.

There are grand facilities for teaching virtue to youth afforded from the multitudes of houses for sale in the Eighth and Fifth Wards—where the tender infant from the front window can always look on vice, and receive perpetual injunctions from careful parents to avoid it.

Then, in other Wards and in the outskirts are many "loves of cottages" for sale, where, if the windows fit closely, and the cars and omnibuses and ferry-boats are not hindered, and if there is contentment and a baby—there is comfort on the hearth, and a miniature edition of Paradise in the library, all to be had for about as much as a poor mechanic who takes one drink a day is likely to waste in half a dozen years.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 2d day of February to the 9th day of February, 1856: Men, 73; women, 46; boys, 142; girls, 116; total, 377; adults, 119; children, 258; males, 215; females, 162; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Abscess, bowels	1	Convul'ns, infant	24	Jaundice	1
Abscess, throat	1	Croup	17	Liver, disease of	1
Albuminaria, & Bright's dis. of kidneys	[illegible]	Debility, infant	8	Lockjaw, infant	1
		Diarrhœa	1	Malaria	1
Anemia	[illegible]	Diarrhœa	[illegible]	Mal orm'n, anus	1
Angina	[illegible]	Dropsy	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	[illegible]
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Dropsy in chest	[illegible]	Marasmus, inf't	[illegible]
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Dropsy in head	16	Measles	[illegible]
Bleeding from Stomach	[illegible]	Dropsy in heart	[illegible]	Old Age	[illegible]
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dysentery	[illegible]	Palsy	[illegible]
Bronchitis	14	Enlarg't of liver	[illegible]	Pleurisy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Erysipelas	[illegible]	Prostrate glands and bladder, disease of	[illegible]
Cancer	[illegible]	Fever	[illegible]	Premature birth	[illegible]
Cancer of stom'h	[illegible]	Fever, interm't	[illegible]	Rheumatism	[illegible]
Casualties	[illegible]	Fever, nervous	[illegible]	Small-pox	[illegible]
Casualties, by railroad	[illegible]	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]	Sof'ng of stom.	[illegible]
Cholera Infan'm	[illegible]	Fever, scarlet	[illegible]	Spine	1
Cirrhosis of liver	[illegible]	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]	Stillborn	22
Conges'n, brain	[illegible]	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Suffocation, (in a chimney)	1
Conges'n, brain	[illegible]	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Suicide, by hanging	1
Conges'n, liver	[illegible]	Hooping Cough	[illegible]	Suicide, by laudanum	1
Conges'n, lungs	11	Inflam. bowels	[illegible]	Teething	[illegible]
Consumption	49	Inflam. brain	[illegible]	Ulcerat'n, throat	[illegible]
		Inflam. chest	[illegible]	Worms	[illegible]
		Inflam. heart	[illegible]		
		Inflam. liver	[illegible]		
		Inflam. lungs	17		
		Inflam. stomach	[illegible]		
		Influenza	1		
Total					377

[illegible]

Bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	Old age	[illegible]
Brain and nerves	75	Stillborn and prem's birth	[illegible]
Generative organs	[illegible]	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	[illegible]
Heart and blood vessels	[illegible]	Uncertain seat and general fevers	[illegible]
Lungs, throat, &c.	[illegible]	Urinary organs	[illegible]
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	[illegible]		
Total			377

[illegible]

Wards—I. [illegible] ... XXII. [illegible] Total 377.

[illegible] City Hospital, [illegible] Randall's and Ward's Island. [illegible] Blackwell's Island Hospital. [illegible]

... years, [illegible]; 5 to 10 years, 12; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, [illegible]; 20 to 30 years, [illegible]; 30 to 40 years, [illegible]; 40 to 50 years, [illegible]; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, [illegible]; Unknown, [illegible].

NATIVITIES.—England, 9; France, 1; Germany, 30; Ireland, 48; Norway, 1; Portugal, 1; United States, 280. Total, 377.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 14. Total, 34.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1856.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during January, 1856.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	[illegible]
New-York Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demilt Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month: 3,009 males, 3,585 females. Nativity: 1,944 patients were born in the United States, and 4,611 in foreign countries. Partial results: Sent to Hospital, 114; died, 36. The principal causes of death were: Phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, marasmus and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were: Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, rheumatism and scarlet fever.

The Flogged Boy.

In the case of DORAN against ANDERSON, the school whipping affair, the jury on Saturday morning brought a verdict for the defendant—thus justifying the Principal of the school. The boy was flogged just up to his merits it seems.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 7, 26, 27 to 30, 22 to 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 182, 189, 2082, 197, 79, 63, 260, 261, 270, 271, 225, 229, 231, 232, 123, 219, 184, 236. *General Term.*—Nos. 25, 156, 30, 10, 32, 61, 141, 103, to the end of the calendar. Applicants for admission to the Bar will be examined on Friday by Richard Busteed, W. C. Noyes and A. J. Vanderpoel, Esqs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 551, 518, 507, 542, 626, 7, 84, 584, 274, 589, 468, 566, 302, 622, 640 to 651, 658 to 669, 661 to 662.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 359 to 367. *Part II.*—Nos. 30, 238, 17, 221, 69, 68, 191, 206, 362 to 374.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

John Fitzpatrick vs. The Second-Avenue Railroad Company.—In this action for work and labor done by Charles Devlin, the Jury, under the charge of the Court, found that the Company were liable, and awarded the plaintiff $1,094.

BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GEORGE W. MATSELL.

It is agreed between the Counsel in this proceeding that Frank W. Brinley, the Collector of Perth-Amboy in New-Jersey, may be examined as a witness in this matter on the part of the prosecution, and that his deposition may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths in New-Jersey, on the 13th day of February instant, at 11 A. M. of that day, at the said Collector's office, and that when so taken such deposition may be read in evidence on the hearing of this matter, with the like effect as if he had been personally examined in open Court. One person may attend such examination on each side, to conduct the same.

J. T. BRADY, for Respondent.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, for Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

We understand that the Commission will leave this morning for Perth-Amboy, to take the deposition of Mr. Brinley.

LONG ISLAND.

Fall of a Building on Furman-Street, Brooklyn.

The roof of the four-story brick and stone warehouse No. 99 Furman-street, owned by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and in the rear of his residence, No. 22 Columbia-street, on the Heights, fell through at 1 A. M. on Tuesday, taking every floor with it to the cellar. The roof of this warehouse, as is the case with most of the buildings under the Heights, on Furman-street, was used as a garden, and upon it there were about four feet of earth, and some eight inches of lime. The roof was supported by iron girders, and the space between arched with brick, and it is supposed that the recent cold weather so affected the iron as to make it brittle, and not of sufficient strength to bear the great weight. The building was occupied by Mr. JOHN JACKSON as a chemical factory; and had the accident occurred half an hour later many lives would have been lost, as there were sixteen persons employed in the factory, who at that hour had not commenced work. As it was, Mr. DAVID JACKSON and another man had a very narrow escape. They had unlocked the door, went outside to obtain material for starting the fires, and while absent the roof fell in. Mr. BEECHER's loss is estimated at $2,500. Mr. JACKSON estimates his loss in machinery, &c., at $10,000 or $12,000.

Dedication.

The new Lecture Room recently erected by Rev. Mr. LOCKE's Church, in Hempstead, L. I., was opened and dedicated on Thursday, 7th inst. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. GAKEY, of Jamaica; and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MOSS, of Babylon. It is, unquestionably, one of the finest, most convenient, comfortable and pleasant *Lecture Rooms on the Island*; *an indication* of taste and prosperity in the Church.

The Raising of the Brig Wm. F. Safford.

GEORGE H. BRUSH, the contractor under Coroner HANFORD, for raising this brig, was, yesterday, arrested by Deputy Sheriff MCLAUGHLIN, on an order from the Brooklyn City Court, for contempt, in having disregarded the injunction served upon him Saturday, restraining him from working on the wreck.

Mr. BRUSH appeared, with counsel, in the City Court yesterday afternoon, when the hearing of the case was postponed until to-day.

The Railroads.

The trains on the Long Island are now run regularly.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have been ordered by the Common Council to clear their tracks of snow, and put the cars in motion at once. Not a car has been run in Brooklyn by this Company since the fall of snow Jan. 5, and have furnished no suitable accommodations to the public during that time.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 68 deaths in Brooklyn—males 31; females 37; adults 23; minors 45. There were 9 deaths by consumption, 11 by scarlet fever, and *four* from old age.

Fluid Accident.

On Friday evening a Mrs. GARDINER, residing on Front-street, near Hudson-avenue, was severely burned by a fluid lamp exploding in her hands.

On Saturday evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, Prof. STONE gave a scientific lecture, illustrated with a series of experiments performed with CHAMBERLAIN's Air Pump. A large audience was present, and the mineralogical cabinet, scientific apparatus, and laboratory of the Institution were thrown open for exhibition.

Youthful Burglars.

The Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested ten boys, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, charged with having broken into and robbed the public school building in Sanford-street of a variety of articles. They were committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH to answer.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of January there were 397 patients treated at this Hospital, of whom 178 were males, and 219 females; 130 were natives, and 267 were foreign born. 1,161 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Message of Governor Gorman, of Minnesota.

The Message of the Governor of Minnesota has appeared in the *St. Paul Free Press*, and we give the following brief extracts from it:

He estimates the population of the Territory at 75,000.

He announces that the President has given him notice that those tribes of Indians now residing in the Territory, cannot be disturbed and sent further west. All the tribes are peaceable and friendly.

He urges an increase in the salaries of Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Common Schools, now only $150 per annum each, and gives the value of taxable property in the Territory at over fifteen millions.

Since the close of last session, officers have been [illegible] Rice, Carver, [illegible], Wright and Stearns.

Although we have received no report from the Superintendent, yet we have been able to learn that nearly every village in the Territory has a school for the education of small children, all of which have been well attended. The Hamline University, at Red Wing, has completed a large brick building. The colleges and seminaries of learning in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. The [illegible] University, located at St. Anthony, has not [illegible] since last year for want of funds. [illegible] thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school purposes already.

The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company have forfeited their charter, by not making the payment in stocks or money, of $[illegible] before the expiration of six months succeeding the amendment of their Charter. A suit is now pending between the United States and the Company, involving the title to the lands granted by Congress to the Territory to aid in the construction of the Railroad. If the Company fails, he believes Congress would be prevailed upon to repeal the repealing act, [illegible] which he recommends [illegible] permit the Territory to enter lands on five years' credit, in alternate sections at $1 25 per acre.

He suggests the necessity of a Government road from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, above St. Anthony, and of a military road to reach Fort Ridgeley, the Sioux Agency, and the new fort at Pembina, from some point below Lake Pepin.

STARVATION.

Crime—Cannibalism—Distress—Sufferings from the Weather.

A DESPERATE MURDERER.

At Buffalo, on Saturday, an affray occurred in which JAMES RYAN was killed, and another man stabbed, by JOHN DONNOVAN. The quarrel originated in a difficulty about getting some liquor at the house where DONNOVAN lived. The murderer was caught and found guilty, but maintains a remarkable indifference in regard to the affair, and has been heard to remark that he intended to have RYAN's heart's blood, and he had got it. He says that RYAN came into his room, began to abuse him, and threw him on the hot stove, burned his back and tore his shirt; that a scuffle ensued and was ... (this was RYAN, the cousin of the murdered man), that he did not go into the street or [illegible] killed him in his own house. He had no [illegible] tion for the deed he had committed, and [illegible] hardened, remorseless ruffian. His shirt was [illegible] open—his eyes red—his face bloated, and his appearance was repulsive. He asked, "When will the trial come off?" We told him probably in about a month, upon which he fiercely replied, "By [illegible] *I'll be dead before that.*" He lies down most of the time, but desires to tell his version of the murder to all visitors. The Grand Jury having been discharged on Saturday, he will not be indicted until the next term of the Court.

HUMAN WRETCHEDNESS.

An eye-witness informs us that on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., as he was passing from [illegible] to Fall River, when on the road just this side of Narrows, his attention was attracted by seeing two or three persons standing together just opposite the public house of THOMAS [illegible]. As he came up, one of the persons said to him, "Look here," and started for a small shanty, or cow-shed, just [illegible] of the road. He followed, and as they approached the shed, our informant says, to his [illegible] found it the abode of human beings. A [illegible] upon some chairs, dead, apparently both [illegible] starved to death, as her appearance indicated [illegible] little except skin and bone. There were [illegible] dren present, and he understood there were [illegible] others of the same family not present. [illegible] band and father, as he supposes, was [illegible] half seas over, and the filth, destitution and wretchedness exceeded anything that he had before saw, either in the abode of man or beast. The man's name was understood to be [illegible] port says that he and his family came from [illegible] Schoolh.—*Fall River Monitor.*

A HARD CASE OF MOTHERHOOD.

On Monday, a woman went into the shoe store of Mr. G. D. COOK, Granite Block, and after considerable effort, selected a pair of shoes, which she requested to have done up for her, and left, saying that she would return shortly and pay for them. She next went into Mr. J. B. FRENCH's store, where having selected another pair, she told Mr. FRENCH that she wanted a pair of rubbers to go over them. While he went to a remote part of the store for the overshoes, she made off with the shoes, and ran down [illegible] by Mr. FRENCH's clerk, Mr. A. T. [illegible]. Arrived at Mr. COOK's store she [illegible] down the shoes, and started away [illegible] sued and captured by Officers SIMSON and [illegible]. She was taken to the Police Office, where she evinced great penitence and wept freely. She said that she had *six children* at home, some two miles from here, in Riverton, that the youngest was [illegible] months old; that *the father* and husband was a drunkard, and *that she was quite destitute*. Her account seeming probable, by the [illegible] of the Police, Mr. FRENCH and others, she was not only released, but had the wretched pair of shoes which she wore replaced by a pair from Mr. FRENCH's store, and had some money given her besides.—*Fall River News.*

WOMEN-WHIPPING AGAIN.

A man named PATRICK REGAN was brought up from the lock-up, and plead guilty to a charge of resisting Policemen RICH and COGHLIN, while engaged in the discharge of their duties as Policemen. The circumstances of the case were these: On Friday night the defendant got drunk, and was beating his wife, and it was said by several that he put her under the joint—broke down the door of his house, and was threatening to kill his wife, when Policemen RICH and COGHLIN went in, having heard the cries of the women, and attempted to arrest REGAN. He resisted them, striking them, &c. He was overpowered, and thrown on to a wagon, and one officer holding him, the other, with help, drew the woman-whipper to the watch-house, where he staid till the next morning. On his plea of guilty, he was fined $[illegible] and costs, amounting to $16 74. His wife was unable to appear against him on the charge of assault and battery.

In the same Court, on the same day, another Irishman, named PATRICK WELCH, was brought up on a similar charge of beating his wife. The wife, a sickly, pale-looking woman, stated that she had been married to him about [illegible] years, that she had four children; that defendant has been in the habit of drinking to excess for the past few years, and when drunk abused her shamefully, and *threatened to take her life*; on New-Year's day he broke up the trunks, tables, &c. She had never complained of him before, but he was getting worse each time he drunk, and abused her more, and she was afraid he would put his threats into execution. On Friday night he came home drunk, kicked her, and again made threats, when she had him arrested.

SUFFERING EMIGRANTS.

The [illegible] railroads cause much suffering among the emigrants, and falls with greater severity on them than any other class of people. They are generally people who have no more money than will just carry them to their destination, so that a detention of a day or two on the road longer than they expected, is a serious damage to them. A party of them besieged the doors of Mr. DURAND, Superintendent of the Poor, yesterday, for money to purchase something to eat. They were English people, and very respectable looking, but the detention on the roads had exhausted their means. They not only spoke for themselves, but others who were on board of the train. Mr. DURAND made some arrangements with the railroad people for their relief, as it would not answer to have them suffer for food. They had left Albany on Sunday, and [illegible] whose destination was Canada, would not, in all probability, reach the Suspension Bridge [illegible] so soon, but those going to the far West will regret that they did not start in a more favorable season of the year.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

FOUR LABORERS FROZEN.

We are informed that four men, Irish laborers, in the employ of the Central Road, who were [illegible] sent out from Tonawanda to shovel in the deep snow-drifts which are piled up on the track near there, were frozen to death. The engineer of a locomotive sent out shortly after, discovered them. As for the truth of the affair, we are unable to [illegible] but give it as we received the intelligence.—*Rochester Commercial.*

END OF A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, now in session at the capital, affirmed the judgment of death on yesterday morning against SAM HAMMOCK, for murder in the County of Montgomery; also, the judgment of imprisonment for life against JOHN H. [illegible], for murder in the County of Stewart, and that of imprisonment for ten years against [illegible], JAMES B. WILLIAMS, THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, [illegible] BYRONS, and JOHN SIMMONS, for murder in the County of Cannon. The case of the last, five [illegible] were indicted and tried together, [illegible] curious features. For [illegible] prior to the murder for which they [illegible] punished, there existed a [illegible] between clans in the County of [illegible] as the Holt and Crawford [illegible] which seem to have been composed of reckless men, under their [illegible] and CAWTHORN. The [illegible] them had assumed so deadly a character that it seems nothing short of a [illegible] shed would satisfy them. On the 22d of [illegible] 1854, being well fortified with the usual stimulants, armed by a neighboring [illegible] shop, both parties, armed and equipped, met upon the public road. It seemed, however, that the Crawthorn party, although armed for the fray, did not seek, but rather deprecated the battle at the time it occurred; and were passing in a body through the "[illegible]," [illegible] victims of the Holt party were [illegible] way home, when they were [illegible] the Holt party from the roadside. After a [illegible] exchange of [illegible] of their [illegible] pugilism and clubbing, there was [illegible] cessation by mutual consent, and one of [illegible] lying dead upon the field, and [illegible] both clans wounded and injured. Five of the Holt clan, the parties named above, including the [illegible] JOSEPH P. HOLT, were arrested and tried together, on a charge of murder, and convicted and sentenced as above stated, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] City and vicinity for [illegible]. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

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The Central American question was again under consideration, yesterday, in the [illegible] Senate, and was discussed by Messrs. WELLER, MASON and BUTLER. The former [illegible] a somewhat lengthy argument, took the ground that, notwithstanding the declaration of the President, which has been so many times reiterated, that our relations with Great Britain are in a complicated condition, the people themselves have no apprehensions—which is proved by the fact that matters proceed in their accustomed course. He denounced the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as one not fit to be [illegible] thought that the United States should at once declare it null and void. The discussion of the subject was finally postponed to Monday, on account of the indisposition of Mr. SEWARD, who wished to be heard. In the House, three ineffectual ballots were had for Printer.

Some days since we made a few remarks in relation to an act of rudeness on the part of the President towards Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, on the occasion of that gentleman visiting the White House with his wife and daughter. The information, which came to us from a source that we could not question, we now learn was incorrect, and that no indignity was offered to Mr. HALE. We are very happy to be able to make this correction; as our remarks were based on an error, of course they lose all their force, now that this correction is made. However widely we may differ from the President politically, we have no wish to deprive him of the credit to which he is entitled of being, at least, a gentleman, in his personal intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

A memorial was presented in the State Senate yesterday, from the New-York merchants, for the return of the head money and hospital money paid by them. The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, submitted to the New-York Delegation by the Aldermen, was introduced. A resolution, calling upon the Canal Board for information as to what would be the effect of abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, was adopted. In the Assembly, nothing of special interest transpired.

The telegraph from New-Orleans furnishes us with a brief summary of a fortnight's later news from California and Oregon. Agricultural accounts and reports from the mines were both encouraging. The California Legislature has not yet elected a United States Senator. There had been more fighting between the Indians and the Oregon Volunteers at Fort Walla Walla. From Nicaragua, we learn that Gen. WALKER has suspended relations with Mr. WHEELER, United States Minister.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of January. A very interesting letter from our correspondent, giving the latest intelligence, will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

The President's Proclamation.

In another column will be found a proclamation of the President touching Kansas affairs. After a year of painful observation, at any period of which an ounce of prevention would have been worth several tons of cure, the authorities have discovered various phenomena in that Territory requiring immediate discussion and treatment. They have found the population in arms against hostile preparations of the most [illegible] dimensions and design. They have found a Legislature elected by interlopers from Missouri, allowed by a people to whom Congress assigned functions of self-government. They have found a Legislature elected by the people [illegible] the one elected for them; they have seen the people choosing a Delegate (REEDER) in the place of a Delegate (WHITFIELD) in whose selection they had no voice. They have found the Kansas-Nebraska bill a dead letter, and the authority of the Federal Government disregarded; and, at last, more than a year having elapsed, the first official notice is taken of a state of things to the last degree threatening and revolutionary. So vigilant, and prompt, and pacific, is the Administration of President PIERCE.

President PIERCE finds much to reprehend in this threatening and revolutionary state of things. He reprehends the spirit exhibited by the Free-State men, in refusing to be legislated for [illegible] by Missourians. He calls it [illegible] resistance to law, and insubordination. He can look with no allowance at the sorrowful compulsion which drove them to arms when miscreants, mouthing all manner of sanguinary threats, and brandishing rifle and knife, poured into the Territory, with avowed purpose to perpetrate a general massacre. He [illegible] of self-defence insurrection. The [illegible] of SHARP's rifles, and bullets and powder [illegible] from the friends and fathers and brothers [illegible] at the East, and who could hardly be expected to view the slaughter of their [illegible] without some demonstration of sympathy and aid—this he calls [illegible] treason and rebellion. Nor can [illegible] in the systematic perversity of [illegible] entirely harmonious with the whole policy of Government in regard to the Kansas question from the first day it was mooted. The Territory was so much toll set apart for experiments in bad government,—[illegible] disciples of [illegible] HARRINGTON, desired some tract assigned them to test their social theories, so with President PIERCE. His theory was the most pernicious, perhaps, that had ever been devised outside of Pandemonium; and Kansas was given up to it. The progress and splendid success of the experiment must impress every mind. It is a prodigy of social deformity.

But with his evident determination to see no good thing among the settlers of Kansas, it is gratifying to discover a recognition of the circumstance, that the horde of barbarians, mustering under the leadership of ATTILA ATCHISON, for the invasion and desolation of the Territory, is not a strictly legal and respectable assemblage of persons. We have here an immense concession. True, it is, in all likelihood, made too late. The border slogan has been repeated too long and noisily not to have gathered a vast number of targets for New-England rifles on that disorderly frontier; and it is mortifying to have reason to think that no word censorious of those manifold traitors would have escaped the President, unless under the conviction of its being too late to be useful. Can we judge otherwise of him who, at the very moment a persecuted flock called to him for protection against the wolves, removed the shepherd, and put the most lupine of the greedy pack in charge of the sheep-fold?

The President bids the threatened invaders disperse; bids the people of the Territory lay down their arms and submit to the laws of an illegal Legislature; forbids the sympathy and aid of those outside of the Territory for those within; threatens a levy of the militia, backed by the Federal army, to suppress the insurrection of a people whom those potential arms should long ago have protected, and so left in peace and tranquil prosperity. This is the justice of the supreme Executive. Let the militia be summoned; where shall it come from, if not from the ranks of the very people who now stand in a defensive attitude against threatened extermination? For Kansas is nearly unanimous in antagonism to Missourian interference. March in the military! Against whom will their muskets be leveled? Certainly not against the settlers, for with that guarantee of peace at hand, gladly will they throw down the rifle and turn to the plough and the axe. Fortunately, therefore, shocking as is the logic, and worse the disposition of the Administration, it can take no step towards law, and order that will not operate favorably to the unhappy population of the country. Action is all that is needed. Let the threat of Federal intervention be carried out, and troops be stationed throughout the Territory, near all the points of disturbance, and that will substantially settle the Kansas question. Our only apprehension is, that the recommendation comes too late to prevent one sanguinary conflict at least.

The English House of Commons.

By the *Canada*, at Halifax we shall have the account of the opening of the British Parliament, and of the delivery of one of those Royal speeches, which are modeled on the principle of saying nothing in a certain prescribed number of fine sounding words. After this senseless parade, the combatants leap into the ring, and the war of Whigs and Tories, of peace or no peace, begins.

The lower legislative assembly of England will exhibit, at its opening, as strange a confusion of parties as recently our own, and a more awkward entanglement of elements than it has perhaps ever exhibited from the period of its foundation. Until the last session, the House, though different regiments of men may have worn a different shade of Liberal or Tory facings, was ranged into two great armies, which, when the trumpet sounded for real battle, are always found drawn up in grim opposing front. Last session saw it divided into no less than five distinct parties, the Ministerial Whig, the Tory or Derbyite, the Peelite, the Free-Traders' and the Irish Brigade. Of these the two last have passed away. With the death of Mr. LUCAS, a man of much coarse vigor and debating power, and the departure of Mr. DUFFY, who, with many of the weaknesses, had many of the beauties of the Irish character, there is not an officer left to marshal the two or three dull soldiers who may cling around the ruins of the Brigadier camp. The only one of any pretension to ability who remains—Mr. MOORE—is said to have bit the nipple on his mother breast, and been put for the offence to nurse upon a lemon. Wherever bred, he is all bitter and dyspeptic of "the brindled cat" school, and mistakes for sarcasm, which he deems his forte, the bilious acerbity of an ingenious self-tormenter. As a debater, he is a mere, clever spouting boy; a Master Beatty of the political stage, chiefly remarkable for using the best language of any man in the House of Commons to express nothing. Possibly, under his lead some four or five may for a time hold together, but as a party the Brigade has passed away. The alliance with NAPOLEON, who, through the Ultra-Montane section of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, at present by far the most powerful, and hourly becoming more so, exercises paramount influence in Irish politics, has strengthened the ranks of those who had seceded on the accession of the Peelites. Sergeant SHEE, an Irishman of high character and eminent distinction at the English bar; Mr. POLLARD URQUHART, Colonel GREVILLE, and others of the first standing in that section, have, since the Napoleonic reign in England, joined the Palmerston Party, and no doubt are duly lettered in his whipper, Mr. HAYTER's vote. The Irish Independant Party, as a power, will find its place no more.

The war has equally scattered the Free-Trade or Manchester Party, numbering some sixty or seventy votes. With the exception of the two leaders, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN, and some three or four Peace followers, the Free-Traders have completely merged in the Ministerialists. The security of that commercial freedom, in battling for which they became banded, being now perfectly established, the tie which held them together is unloosed, and the strong war feeling of the middle classes has thrown them into the ranks of [illegible].

Thus strengthened, the Premier will meet the House of Commons with a party of about two hundred and fifty strong. Of the pure Whig, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will, what between discontented aspirants and personal adherents, carry some twenty with him from the Ministerial standard, but their defection will be more than supplied by his Irish and Free-Trade adherents, and some strong War recruits from the Tory camp, and his Parliamentary muster will fairly make up the number we have stated, of good fighting men.

Around the Israelite leader of the opposition Tory party—DISRAELI—there were last session gathered some two hundred and fifty votes, the strongest party in the House. But there is likely to be this session some falling off in the followers of his adventurous plume. Hitherto he has observed a steady silence as to his proposed policy. But the rising of the Parliamentary curtain will compel the Mokanna to unveil. Should he attempt to avow a peace policy—and in no other way could he endanger PALMERSTON—he would at once lose a legion of his host. We rather fancy he will confine himself to occasionally torturing his enemies with his brilliant lance, without giving or taking regular battle wage.

Hovering around these two parties are several small sections upon whose votes on a death-division the fate of PALMERSTON might depend. There are the Whigs, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL, said to be favorable to peace at a fair price; Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT, with some few followers, strong for peace at any price, and Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and some twenty or thirty Peelites, strong for peace at the price proposed. These, with a few bunches of oddities of the Henry Drummond stamp, independent people upon whom no one can depend, make up the 605 members of whom the House of Commons is composed.

It may be seen in a moment by this analysis, which may be relied on as correct, that Lord PALMERSTON may be said to enjoy as near as possible a perfect official safety. It is true he cannot bring to a division more than two hundred and fifty of his own party, and that consequently a combination of the Russell, Peelite and Cobdenite sections, with DISRAELI, would apparently leave him in a minority. But the very fact of such a combination would throw a large number of the Tory party, strong for war, into his ranks, and so secure him a triumphant vote. Then he carries at his back the popular feeling, which is in itself a thousand-vote power. The greatest difficulty PALMERSTON will have to encounter is the deficiency of all debaters on the Treasury bench. Sir GEORGE GREY, perhaps the best, is weak and worn, and even in his palmiest days lacked vigor. Mr. LABOUCHERE is as feeble and placid as an orator as he is gentle and estimable as a man. The best man among them—BERNAL OSBORNE—is kept muzzled, being too reckless and impudent to let safely out. PALMERSTON thus at the age of seventy-three will have single-handed to encounter the constitutional learning and official weight of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the searching diagnosis and scorching sarcasm of DISRAELI, the dexterous sophistry and mellifluous earnestness of GLADSTONE, the close reasoning and practical application of COBDEN, and the vigorous declamation and strong-stroke argument of BRIGHT. Never, even in the zenith of his power, either an eloquent or effective speaker, it will require more even than his wonted gay audacity to approach such a conflict without some trembling. Still, like LOUIS NAPOLEON, he bears on his forehead the motto "*on destin*," and trusts to his star to light him through.

Effect of the Peace News on Wall-street.

Practically, the peace prospects in Europe are estimated highly by our business people down town, if we may judge from the excitement in the Stock and Cotton markets. The scene in Wall-street on Monday was one of unusual animation, and the interest manifested yesterday was not much behind it, though the extreme speculative advance was scarcely sustained. The general appearance of business and money affairs at home are such, at present, as to favor the increased attention shown to Stock Securities, and although these influences are not necessarily dependent on the political relations of Europe, the commercial and financial sympathies of the country with France and England are undeniably close, and while they were actively engaged in hostilities with Russia, and being rapidly drained thereby of their metallic basis of business, it was not felt entirely safe to venture upon large money speculations, irrespective of transatlantic influences on this side. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the prospect of the early restoration of peace is eagerly embraced to make an advance in Stock values toward the standard from which they receded on the breaking out of the war in Europe two years ago.

The Cotton market has been excited partly and mainly by the same cause, although the news, having reached here just as the estimates of the present crop were being reduced from the extreme figure of 3,600,000 or 3,700,000 bales to 3,400,000 or 3,300,000 bales, derived additional importance from the consideration of supply. The Continental buyers, particularly for France and Germany, had been acting on the assumption that peace was nearer at hand than the English believed it to be, for some time before the news of the preliminaries agreed upon at St. Petersburg. They have taken sixty-five per cent. of the increased exports of the season, while Great Britain, whose Cotton mills will require an addition to their stocks far exceeding any previous year—because of the low point to which they were reduced before the close of the season of 1855—has taken, to the present date, only 763,000 bales out of the current large crop, against 847,000 to same time last year, out of a very light crop. The calculation made by speculators here, is, that in the event of peace, Manchester will have to pay, before the close of the year, a considerable advance on the quotations by the last steamer, especially if the [illegible] receipts at the Southern ports should confirm the reduced [illegible].

The Convicted Gamblers.

If a group of burglars, when arraigned at the Bar, were to surprise Judge and Jury with a plea of guilty, and were to follow up the plea by asking, upon pledges of their solemn word of honor, that they never would commit that species of felony again, to be discharged of all punishment, we may suppose the hardihood of the application would convert surprise into utter amazement. If murderers, thieves and pickpockets were allowed to make any such liberal compromises with justice, it would be difficult to estimate the mischievous results. Before the Court of Sessions to-day, come a score of gentlemen, guilty, upon their own admission, of gambling—an offence which the magistrate very properly stigmatized as "the worst vice in the community." They have confessed substantially that their business has hitherto been the systematic violation of law; the maintaining of moral shambles for the destruction of the young and thoughtless; the ruin of thousands, whom they have plunged in poverty and desperate profligacy, and directed to eventual suicide; and on the strength of this disclosure, and such security as there may be in a blackleg's word of honor, they ask to be dismissed harmless. They have, apparently, induced the prosecuting officer to indorse their proposal; and the Judge, having taken two days to satisfy his mind as to the propriety of the thing, is to say this morning whether he will conclude the bargain or not; whether he will compound or not this more than felony. From what we have thus far seen of Judge CAPRON's judicial career, we cannot doubt what his answer will be; but, it would have added greatly to the good opinion which the new City Judge has already created in his favor if he had promptly given his decision.

If the object of punishment were purely vindictive; if the penalty were expiatory rather than exemplary; mercy might suggest that as these persons seem penitent, it would suffice, notwithstanding the extreme turpitude of their crime, to procure from the legal depository of mercy, the Executive, remission of the sentence. But it is to prevent crime that the criminal is punished. It is not for what he has done, but that others may be warned from the commission of the same offence. By transgressing, he has qualified himself legally to serve as such an example; and no personal stipulations, no abject repentance produced by the pressure of apprehension, should be permitted to deprive bad men doing likewise of the salutary warning. The question is not between HEARNE, BERNS, and a score of others, on the one side, and the Judge on the other; but between the Judge, and the evil-disposed, and the young, and the erring, of this and following generations. It is not a personal controversy; the only point to be solved is, what will best tend to purify public morals from this "worst of vices;" and, if the discharge of these corrupt and inveterate offenders will serve that end better than their punishment, then only should they be set at liberty.

And, beyond these special considerations, we should be sorry to see a precedent sanctioned by so good a name as Judge CAPRON's, for forestalling functions legally lodged elsewhere. The prerogative of pardon is in the hands of the Governor. The crying evil of the present administration of law is the disposition of subordinates to supersede the action of the executive, by anticipating the offices of mercy at the earliest stages of the trial. Grand Juries, refusing to trust the clemency of prosecutor, Judge, Jury, or Governor, find no bill against notorious offenders. The prosecutor, prompted by the same distrust, is always too ready to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The Judge interprets the law liberally in the prisoner's favor, from the same impulse; and Juries, as Judge CAPRON has found to his cost, can seldom be brought to convict, because influenced by gratuitous tenderness for the criminal. Yet no one of these functionaries has the authority for entertaining any such considerations. They are lodged constitutionally in safe custody. From the first act of the Grand Jury to the last act of the sentencing Judge, the process should be mechanical; the exact ascertainment of the facts, and the adjustment of the penalty prescribed by law. At that moment the pardoning and mitigating functions of the executive intervene, if called for; and we know of no instance where they have been withheld in cases where at all admissible. We conceive it, therefore, to be the imperative duty of Judge CAPRON to vindicate the constitutional scheme of justice and mercy; and he certainly can hope for no better opportunity than the present. The application for mercy should follow the sentence; and be addressed to the Governor of the State.

The Streets.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some picturesque descriptions of the condition of our streets. A born New-Yorker, who had spent all his life in the metropolis, would scarcely recognize the faithfulness of the picture if he had not witnessed with his own eyes the scenes we have endeavored to portray. Year after year the same story has to be told and told again. Since the first of January last, the snow has been permitted to lie upon the ground untouched; nor does the necessity of having it removed, or even properly leveled, seem to have entered into the minds of the Mayor or Street Commissioner until the thoroughfares had become completely impassable. Broadway yesterday was an exhibition disgraceful alike to the Mayor, the Street Commissioner, and the Common Council, whose commonest quality appears to be that of talking when any urgent business is brought up for their consideration and immediate action. Two months have now elapsed since the snow fell, and as it fell, so it has remained, growing black and blacker day by day. The holes in Broadway are large enough to bury a good sized wagon, and yet no one has been employed to fill them up. Even the crossings are left in the same wretched condition as that in which snow, rain and wind have contributed to place them. Have the supplies been cut off that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has effected nothing towards making them [illegible]? If not, what has been done with the money usually devoted to the object of cleaning streets? An investigation into this matter might not be out of place, for if any attempt, during the past two months, has been made to better the condition of the streets, it has been strangely unsuccessful. It was the duty of the Mayor to have foreseen this evil and provided a remedy in proper season.

Delays of Justice.

In another column we publish the complaint of a correspondent in regard to delays of justice in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this City. He states that a case for argument that might have been heard in an hour or two, has been pressed upon the attention of that tribunal for more than a year, and a hearing besought vainly; and that the prospect of such an event is now as remote as ever. He has been advised that the only way to get the ear of the Court is to retain counsel of name too eminent to be so put off; but, through poverty, unable to adopt that course, he appeals to the press against the injustice of which he is the victim. The person vouching for the honesty of this statement of facts is too respectable to be questioned.

We must still, however, indulge the hope that some hitch exists in the matter which, rightly understood, would serve to exculpate the jurisdiction complained of. The charge is a serious one. Injustice has no more atrocious form than the delay to administer justice. The old Anglo-Norman charters classed the denial and the postponement of justice together, as of equal turpitude. The United States Courts should be especially swift in their ministrations, as they afford the only legal remedy for a class of suitors, seldom armed, pecuniarily, for a costly or protracted lawsuit. Thither inventors must resort for that protection which the laws afford the results of their ingenuity. Men devoted to the evolution of abstract conceptions into practice, are not commonly practical men. They are proverbially as poor in purse as they are rich in genius. To maintain a paternal guardianship over their rights, as of the rights of minor children; to afford them every security against encroachment, and to punish the trespasser, is hypothetically the duty of the Federal Courts. But for the cost of litigation there, such protection would very generally answer the purpose. Those expenses are, however, one serious bar to the assertion of a poor inventor's rights; and, if the representation of our correspondent be correct, another barrier, still more formidable, exists in the indolence of the presiding magistrates. Judges appointed for life are, we know, very apt to fall into neglectful and lazy habits, unless kept to their work by the stimulus of thorough conscientiousness; and that is one reason why we have always advocated a reform of the Federal Judiciary, rendering the District and Associate Justices elective within their several jurisdictions. We should thus insure a more sedulous devotion to duty, besides destroying those arbitrary peculiarities seldom absent from the character of the magistrate who holds his place for life.

Personal.

What has become of THACKERAY?

A correspondent wishes to know what has become of the great novelist, who seems to have entirely slipped out of public remembrance since he completed his course of lectures at the East.

We cannot afford to make any one man, however great, a standing subject of comment, and THACKERAY has had to give place to fresher men. But he is safe at the South, and successfully delivering his lectures on the GEORGES. He lectured in Charleston last week, and is this week at Savannah. During a month he mysteriously disappeared, and his friends at the North did not know what had become of him.

Mr. CURTIS delivered the last of his Lowell lectures, on the modern novelist, in Boston, on Monday night. They have proved extremely popular, attracting brilliant audiences, and he was pressed to repeat them. He has also delivered them in Salem and in New-Bedford, and will repeat them in New-York before the Mercantile Library, commencing on the 28th inst.

Professor EDWARD T. CHANNING, formerly Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, at the age of 65. Prof. CHANNING occupied the Boylston Professorship for thirty-two years—from the Autumn of 1819 until 1851, when he resigned. In 1847, Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was one of the early conductors of the *North American Review*.

The Southern Press on the Election of Mr. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the remarks of the *Baltimore Patriot* on the election of Mr. BANKS, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as copied in your paper this morning, with great interest and pleasure.

If, as therein expressed, some *Southern men*, adopting the tone and sentiment of the concluding paragraph of that article, would bring forward in Congress "the restoration of the Missouri Compromise *as a finality*" to the "*Slavery question*," and our Southern Representatives now in Congress quietly and sincerely acknowledge their great mistake in unsettling that great and important compromising *line*, of our wisest and best statesmen, and now give their influence and aid for its *immediate restoration, surely nothing could be done* more effectually "*to meet and set at rest forever*" this now all-absorbing and *vital* question of our *national peace*—I will not add, *national existence*, because I do not think it *possible for Slavery* to dissolve the Union.

But if they will not do this, then, just as certain as God has said there is "*no peace for the wicked*," just so certainly will there be *no peace* nor cessation *of constant, violent* struggle and contest for mastery; and the Republicans' motto upon their banners, now floating triumphantly,—"No more Slave States,"—will *demonstrate* to future generations the *full power of* justice and truth over injustice and falsehood. "BACKBONE."

Institution for the Blind.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Institution for the Blind in this City, Mr. COOPER was reelected Superintendent, eight members of the Board having voted against him. The first official act of the Superintendent after his election was the expulsion of the Matron, Mrs. SARAH S. AMES, from the post which she has occupied for five years past with great acceptance. We do not learn that any cause beyond the wish of the Superintendent is assigned for this action. The new Matron is a Miss ARMSTRONG. Meanwhile, Mrs. AMES does not relinquish her rights, and claims to have been dispossessed in an exceedingly curt and summary way. The friends of the Institution are [illegible] in regard to the [illegible]. What the trouble is we do not pretend to say.

Father Mathew in Ireland.

No. 60 Fletcher-street,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The wish may be father to the thought, yet the assertion which you copied on Saturday is utterly groundless, that "the [illegible] Father MATHEW, of Ireland, is now a prisoner at Rewa, one of the Feejee Islands." I have had the honor of the friendly intimacy of the devoted temperance advocate for nearly twenty years, and can knowingly correct the widely circulated mistake above mentioned.

Even were it so decreed that he should go on missionary duty, his enfeebled constitution and advanced years would have formed an insuperable barrier to the execution of such a decree. But the truth of the matter is this: A year or two ago, Father MATHEW, under the advice of his physicians, visited Madeira for the benefit of his shattered health, and after a brief sojourn there, returned to England, to his native land. My latest information is to the effect that he is there still.

In this connection, you will pardon me for stating, through your columns, that the venerable and zealous laborer in the cause of true reform is, from his generous, benevolent disposition, now in very poor circumstances; and if each and all of those who venerate the man, or cherish the great cause he has so long, so self-sacrificingly, and in the main so successfully advocated, would contribute something to the fund now being made up for his personal benefit, they would prove that disinterested [illegible] in striving to advance the best interests of humanity, never injures the toiler.

Very truly yours, JOHN [illegible].

The Michigan Southern Railroad Accident—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded at the recent accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad:

Killed—Michael Kilduff, fireman of the Ohio; Albert Whitman, baggage-master on the eastern train; and William Van Allen, for several years trackmaster of this division of the road.

Wounded—Eli J. Parsons, conductor; Patrick Regan, engineer of the [illegible], had his leg broken; Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound east.

There was a corpse of a lady on this car, sent from Beloit, and on its way to some place in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the rest—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.

WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES TO RESTORE THE BODY HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PAIN. EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION—REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

RADWAY'S REGULATORS Possess this great power of EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION, And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action. [illegible]

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC. [illegible]

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., [illegible] RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Corner of Pine-street. Cash Capital, $300,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM [illegible] Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, [illegible] For maps and full particulars we refer to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, [illegible] is truly wonderful. [illegible] Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. [illegible] R. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO. [illegible]

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—[illegible] VENETIAN LINIMENT [illegible] Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, [illegible] Music, by popular composers, at a large discount.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINTER, [illegible] PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE [illegible]

[illegible]

Arguments of Counsel—A Lengthy [illegible].

COURT OF [illegible]

[illegible]

The interest of the public in the trial of the gamblers had not decreased yesterday. There was present, perhaps, a lesser number of honest citizens, but there were more blacklegs, gamblers, thieves, &c., than have congregated in this Court for some time past. The lawyers, also, were very numerous, but they were among the most distinguished of their profession, and were actually drawn into Court in expectation of a forensic treat, nor were they altogether disappointed.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Busteed said that he had a motion to make in the case of William Mathews. He offered an affidavit to show that a material witness, Mr. John Thomas, was absent from the City, and that the defendant, Mathews, expected to prove by that witness that he (defendant) never kept a gambling-house. The witness had gone to Washington, D. C., and unless he was in New-York to testify, Mr. Mathews could not safely proceed to trial. Mr. Busteed spoke eloquently, and at great length. He had evidently the interest of his client warmly at heart, but the Court denied his motion. He then applied for leave to issue a commission, which was also denied. After a conference with his client he decided to offer a plea of Guilty, which was accepted. Judgment at a future time.

[illegible] Tallmadge then read a certificate from Dr. Quackenbush, to the effect that Samuel A. Suydam could not leave his house. He was quite unable to appear in Court.

The District-Attorney said that he would affectionately inquire after Mr. Suydam's health from time to time, and the Court listened to the plea of sickness. Case went off accordingly.

Mr. E. D. [illegible] then addressed the Court in behalf of his clients. In the case of Hyland, a plea of abatement was sustained, and the indictment quashed. In the case of Jackson Thompson, a plea of abatement was also sustained, and the indictment quashed. In the case of Whitesides, the indictment is so await the decision of the Court in the case of Joseph S. Hall. The case of Michael Smith is set down for Monday next.

In the case of Blackman, Mr. Busteed, for the defendant, will be ready on Monday next.

The great speech of yesterday was that made by Mr. John Graham, who addressed the Court for more than three hours. He defended Joseph S. Hall. The great merit of his speech we cannot reproduce to those who did not hear it. It was really a masterpiece. The prominent points of his defence were: 1st, that inasmuch as gambling by the statute was a misdemeanor, and that misdemeanors by the act of 1855, were to be sent to a Police Magistrate for examination, or to the Court of Special Sessions, the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction over them; and secondly, that Mr. Hall was being examined before Judge Osborne, and the examination was not concluded when the Grand Jury found the indictment against him—thus transferring the case from the Magistrate's jurisdiction to that of the Judge at the General Sessions, before the Magistrate could by possibility arrive at any decision, preliminary or final.

The District-Attorney will reply to Mr. Graham's argument at the opening of Court to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky, gin, port, sherry and claret wines; [illegible] for all these liquors, and explicit directions [illegible]. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ No Alcohol.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. This well known remedy for Dyspepsia and General Debility is [illegible] worth a fair trial.

☞ Rev. J. B. Gough.—Will lecture TO-NIGHT, at the Methodist Church, in 18th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. TO-MORROW, 3 P. M., in the Broadway Tabernacle, to children. Admittance one penny. In the EVENING, at the banquet at Niblo's Saloon. Speeches will be made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Gough, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. H. W. Beecher, B. W. Tompkins of Connecticut; W. B. Spooner, of Boston; R. W. Jenkins, of N. H.; W. H. Burleigh, and other volunteers. Tickets—single, $1; double, $2; to be had and seats secured at No. 149 Nassau-st., and ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

☞ Building Associations.—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 3 Tryon-row, at the junction of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ Westward Ho!—Rev. CHAS. G. AMES, Editor of the Minnesota Republican, will lecture on the Trials and Triumphs of the Emigrant, at Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. All who intend to go West will find it to their advantage to attend. Admission 12½ cents.

☞ Post-Office Stamps For Sale—In one dollar and [illegible] packages. Apply at this Office.

PERSONAL.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—CORNELIUS DODSWORTH, Tanner, formerly of Parkst., Leeds, England, son of the late Mr. WILLIAM DODSWORTH, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at No. 46 Springfield-place, Leeds, England, or at the office of BARBER, PRITCHARD & BRAND, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York, where, if he is dead, any information relative to him will be thankfully received by his friends.

MR. JAMES TURNER—Late of No. 68 Cedar-st., is requested to call on JARDINE & SON, No. 548 Pearl-st., to receive a letter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Prof. O. M. MITCHELL will deliver a series of Lectures at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Mondays and Thursdays, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] AS FOLLOWS:

1st—A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of the Universe.

2d—Discussion of the question, "Is the Architect of the Universe the Jehovah of the Hebrew Scripture."

3d—Examination of the Mosaic Account of Creation in the light of Modern Astronomy.

4th—Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door, on the evenings of the Lectures. Tickets for the Course $1 each, to be obtained as above, and of the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on Cotemporary English Fiction, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—Old English Fiction.
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—Bulwer and D'Israeli.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—Dickens.
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—Charlotte Bronte, (Currer Bell.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.
FRIDAY, March 7—Thackeray.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—Hedgcock's Quadrant. A paper will be read on the momentum of Railroad Cars by WM. G. CREAMER, Esq., comprising a history of all the different devices ever made for the purpose of arresting Trains, from 1834 to the present time. Admission free to all. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. [illegible]'s Sixth and Last Lecture on The Mississippi Valley—The Western Mind, its Manifestations, Eloquence and Humor; FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at Clinton Hall. Admittance, at 8 o'clock. Doors opened [illegible] o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Will meet at head-quarters on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, with cockade on hat and crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of our brother soldier James E. Howell. By order of H. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Are respectfully invited to attend a private Lecture on The Past, the Present, and the Future of the Library, to be given at Hope Chapel on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for members only may be had (gratis) at the Library desk.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 2.—The active honorary and exempt members of Independence Hose Company No. 2 are respectfully invited to meet at the Carriage House on WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 12 M., to attend the funeral of our late member, [illegible] Suydam. [illegible] W. MOONEY, Foreman.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to consider the affairs of the Library, on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 6½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. By order of the Board of Trustees. ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

DR. O. A. BROWNSON—Will lecture on The Church and the Republic, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents.

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and well-recommended girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker and laundress; has been seven years in this country; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; does the best of embroidery and fine needle-work. They have lived together in their last place 18 months. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 26 Barrow-st., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen two days. Both for one family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following excellent servants: Two first-class cooks for the country; eight excellent plain cooks, washer and ironers; six Protestant girls for general housework; two neat, tidy, experienced seamstresses (English)—can cut and fit. All the above can be seen at HENDERSON'S old-established Domestic Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where families in want of first-class help will be supplied, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy women of strict and tidy habits; one can do the cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a small genteel private family; has no objection to any part of Westchester County; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress, can take charge of the silver, will milk and churn, is fond of children; wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 399 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as good cook, and understands baking and pastry perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Has no objection to city or country. Can take charge of the milk and butter, if required, and can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address CATHERINE, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for 1 month. Address or call at their own house No. 440 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as waitress, who is a competent parlor maid, a most excellent hand in the cleaning and care of silver—the other as nurse and seamstress. Good references can be given. Apply at No. 205½ Wooster-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American man, as steward on a farm; thorough knowledge of farming in all its various branches; understands different soils; and can bring the best of references for character and capability. May be seen and conversed with by directing a line to T. C., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady of experience, as housekeeper in a private family; the care of children would be no object. Respectable references given and required. Address or call on M. J. H., No. 154 West 36th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable person, lately from London, as nurse and to wait on an invalid lady or take care of children, and teach them while young. Has no objection to travel to any part. E. W. can be seen for three days at 652 Houston-st., room 16.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; of good character and ability, having lived two years in her last place. Best of reference given. Inquire at No. 287 Madison-st., from 9 till 4 o'clock, front building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also the same by three colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do housework in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Please call, from 9 o'clock till 2, at No. 138 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant English woman as housekeeper or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Union-place.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, (who has been for the last three years engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st., as clerk,) has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "Maids of all Work" with situations and house-keepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for situations.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man, with one child, having been regularly bred to the profession in the old country, and has an experience of many years in this. Understands the management of green-house, hot-house, and graperies; the culture of fruits and vegetables, the soils and situation adapted to their growth, and has a practical knowledge of laying out grounds and ornamental planting. Testimonials and references will be found satisfactory from former employers in the vicinity of this City, the present one WILLIAM KELLY, Esq., of Rhinebeck, for capability, honesty and sobriety. For particulars, address R. J. L., care of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape under glass; together with a general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his present situation can be obtained. May be seen personally for one month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Iranistan, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—Wanted to engage with a family about to leave for California, a situation as assistant, by a respectable young woman, who can bring the best of references as to ability to take charge of all household duties—having been cook for a number of the first families and hotels in New-York during the past ten years. Address MARGARET McGUIRE, No. 48 Grove-st., New-York.

A LADY—An accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructress in both the piano and singing, (the Italian school,) wishes to obtain board and lodging for herself and husband, (who is a Parisian, and would teach the French language to the family,) in a first-class boarding house, or private family, where their services in tuition would be taken in part compensation therefor, having a splendid piano-forte of her own. Address EMMA B., Union-square Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a young English lady, an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York, to teach music, French and drawing, as also the usual branches of an English education. The highest references given. Address E. D. J., No. 2 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A lady, fully qualified to teach French and Music, is wanted in a small boarding school, in a pleasant Eastern village. Situation permanent. Reference required. Address Miss B., at this office.

A YOUNG LADY—Who is a good penman, wishes a situation as copyist, doing the writing at home. Address, for three days, Miss JULIA HAVEN, Union Square Post-Office.

PORTER WANTED—An American, English, or Scotch Porter, experienced in packing dry goods. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. S. Moore & Co., No. 26 Park-place.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. No pay present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

NEAT, TIDY AND RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTED—As nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, in a small family; none need apply but those who are willing to make themselves useful in all the above duties and can bring unexceptionable reference from last employers. Apply at No. 173 old No. and No. 159 new No. West 23d-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy emigrant girls wanted. I. WATTS & J. SEAICH, Jr.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway corner of Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, basement, adjoining Chatham-square Post-Office, two porters for a wholesale drug store, one colored man as porter in a dry goods store, four American girls to learn weaving, wages $3 per week; one fireman for a hotel. Apply to R. GILLEN.

WANTED.—By a good dressmaker, the work of a few families; would go out by the day, week or month. Call or address No. 90 Wooster-st.

LAD WANTED—In a down-town Bookstore. A well educated lad that would like to learn the book business, and would consider the knowledge he would obtain of business the principal compensation for the first year, may hear of a situation by addressing a note to Box No. 289 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A small colored boy, about 15 years of age, as waiter. One who would make himself generally useful. References required. Apply at No. 6 Bond-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Clothing Store, about 16 years of age; must come well recommended. Call at No. 1 James-slip.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing store; one who resides with his parents. Salary, first year, $50. Address Box 663 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 21 State-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A front room, with pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; or will be rented to two single gentlemen at $6 per week, including gas. Apply at 23 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.—A three-story and basement brick house in Dean-st., Brooklyn, with the modern improvements, gas, Croton, &c., will be let to a small family, and the rent will be received in board. Possession immediately if required. Address E. F., Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LUMBER AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.—FOR SALE.—Cheap for cash, about 1,000 [illegible] of Western [illegible] and perfect in every respect. Inquire of P. T. HOYT, No. 182 Henry-st., corner of Jefferson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SOON

VIVIAN BERTRAM;

OR,

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Author of "Mysteries of the Court of London," "Mary Price," "Banker's Daughter," etc.

VIVIAN BERTRAM; OR, THE WIFE'S HONOR, is another of those exquisite and thrilling stories of Reynolds', which appear to increase in popularity as they increase in number. No single writer, except perhaps Dumas, has been so voluminous as Reynolds. Yet the attractions of his romances increase with each successive creation of his vivid imagination. Complete, 1 vol. Price, 50 cents.

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A splendid bound Edition of all Reynolds' works now ready.

WOLFSDEN;

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF

THINGS THERE AND THEREUNTO PERTAINING,

AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN.

"Clever chiels an' bonnie hizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."

This is the unique title of an original book. Unlike the great majority of recent novels, it was written by a man. It is not one of the quiet, neutral-tinted, domestic stories; but a book of strong and positive character. The location is in Maine, under the shadow of the White Mountains. The descriptions of country life have a freshness and piquancy, like the native flavor of wild berries and fruits, which cultivation cannot give.

Without much attempt at artistic construction, the incidents are varied, and many of them thrilling. The finding of the lost child Amy, and the tragical fate of the blacksmith, Bang, are among the most powerful sketches in modern fiction.

In one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Billings. Price $1 25.

EDITH HALE.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting, also, another picture of New-England life, drawn from an entirely different stand-point. Some features of it were suggested, doubtless, by the books written a few years since upon the relations of clergymen with religious societies. The book, however, is neither a "Sunny Side" nor a "Shady Side," but takes an independent and impartial view of the subject. The story is full of incident, and the heroine, in her changing fortunes, will win the reader's admiration, as well as his sympathy. The dry humor, sharp common sense, and natural eloquence of old "Father Shaw," one of the author's favorite characters, will commend him to every reader.

In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.

The above works will be published Feb. 20.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

"A WORK OF ABSORBING INTEREST."

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AILIEFORD:

A FAMILY HISTORY.

By the author of "John Drayton."

Beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper, 50 cents.

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Written with charming simplicity and fidelity to nature and producing powerful dramatic effects. It is one of those rare novels from which much can be learned of the workings of the human heart, and the experiences of human life.

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It has already had an extensive run in England. In correct portraiture of character, geniality of humor, and benevolent philosophy of aim, we have not for a long time met with a work which pleased us more.

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It is told with delightful simplicity, abounds in interesting events, and grows in attractiveness to the close. Pervaded by tranquil beauty and natural feeling, as a novel for family reading, it is surpassed by few productions.

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A very interesting story, written with that charming ease and unaffected confidence that mark a practical pen, and a working, well-trained brain.

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It is a successful work, and may be safely pronounced one of the best of Stringer & Townsend's Library of Standard Novels.

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It is a powerfully written romance, exhibiting strong passion, fine character-drawing, and all the elements that go to make up an interesting story.

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No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all booksellers, and agents on the cars.

N. B.—Mailed free of postage on reception of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE;

OR, THE ANNUAL OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY,

For 1856.

BY DAVID A. WELLS, A. M.

1 vol. 8vo., pp. 400, with illustrations, $1 50.

This work exhibits, in a condensed and popular form, all the recent discoveries and improvements in every department of Agriculture and Rural Economy announced either in the United States or Europe during the year 1855, together with complete and reliable statistics of American growth and production, and tables of Fruits, Patents, and Recent Agricultural Publications. Illustrated with numerous engravings of agricultural inventions, new plants, fruits, vegetable fibres, &c., &c.

This work is designed to accompany the Annual of Scientific Discovery, and will be published yearly in October. The following opinions have been given respecting this work:

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You'll find none so funny as mine;
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To tell their hearts' feelings in song;
And the sexes will speak, both the strong and the weak,
Through Love's chosen interpreter, STRONG.
Our postmen in town, will be apt to break down
'Neath the weight of STRONG's Valentines rare;
We shall all know his store, by the crowd at the door,
And all purchase our VALENTINES there.
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From the splendid assortment of STRONG.
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Both comic and tender and true,
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10 cases excellent long cloths, at 10d.
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Also napkins, table cloths,
Lace and muslin curtains, &c.
All at a reduction of from forty to fifty per cent.

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FROM AUCTION.

WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, FEB. 13,

TEN CASES,

Consisting of
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
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ALSO ONE CASE

RICH LINEN LAWNS,

slightly damaged on voyage of importation.

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GREAT SACRIFICE IN
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Merino Plaids, &c.
Muslin De Laines, at 8 cents per yard,
Cheap at One Shilling.
Also, One Case
Rich Challies, at 10 cents per yard,
Worth 3s. 6d. per yard.
But slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.

The above Goods are well worth the attention of the public. C. G. HOOK, No. 330 Bowery.

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By order of assignees—No. 347 Broadway.
Black bareges.
Black bombazines.
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And every description of Mourning Goods at one half the cost. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

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100 excellent Marseilles Quilts, at $2.
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20 superfine quilts, at $3 50.

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On sale this week, by order of assignees,
3 cases of fancy dress silks at 5s.
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And $30,000 worth of the richest striped and plaid silks, moire antiques, &c., &c., all at nominal prices.

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The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.

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IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

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TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE—A Bookbindery, in excellent order, and with a steady supply of work. This eligible concern is situated in one of the pleasantest towns of New-York, a short distance from the City, and to a sober, industrious man, who understands his business, would certainly prove a safe and profitable investment; the stock and fixtures amount to about a thousand dollars, the principal part of which would be taken in work. Apply to Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

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TO HOUSE AGENTS.—A young married man, having $250, would like to form a partnership with a person having an established paying business. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, all this week, J. W. H., Times Office. Communications confidential.

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MACHINE FOR SALE.—For shaving [illegible] Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS.—J. B. BROWN will continue his Readings in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at [illegible] o'clock, doors open at 7 o'clock; and in Trainer's Academy, Williamsburg, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, [illegible] [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] PIANO-FORTE SOIREE. [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. [illegible]. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible] at the Music Stores.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK being unavoidably obliged to postpone his departure to Lima for six or eight weeks, will during that time accede to the request of numerous friends and receive a limited number of pupils on the piano-forte. [illegible] the piano-forte ware rooms of Mr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, where early application [illegible] be made. The term will consist of twelve lessons. [illegible] Applications may also be left at the piano [illegible] music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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WINTER'S TALE.

Presented to the patrons of this Establishment with the same correctness of detail and embellishment which has conferred the most gratifying popularity on the [illegible] productions at this Theatre.

Scenery, entirely new, by .... Mr. Hilliard.
Costumes, all new, by .... Mr. [illegible]
Appointments, Properties and Decorations by Mr. T. [illegible]
Machinery by .... Mr. [illegible]

AN ORIGINAL OVERTURE,

Composed expressly for this piece by C. F. Bristow, [illegible] embracing the March of the Sicilian King; the [illegible] the Pastoral of Florizel and Perdita; the Songs of Autolycus; the Shepherd's Dance, and Finale.

New Entr' Actes, composed by R. Wealt, Esq., Director of the Orchestra.

CAST OF THE CHARACTERS.

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Leontes, King of Sicilia .... Mr. H. A. Perry.
Mamillius, his son .... Miss [illegible]
Camillo, cup bearer to Polixenes .... Mr. [illegible]
Antigonus, an old Lord .... Mr. [illegible]
Dion and Cleomenes, Messengers to Delphos .... Messrs. Gardiner and [illegible]
Thasius ...... Mr. Fredericks | Phocion .... Mr. Ho[illegible]
Hermione, Queen to Leontes .... Mrs. [illegible]
Perdita, her daughter .... Miss [illegible]
Paulina, wife to Antigonus .... Mrs. [illegible]

BOHEMIANS.

Polixenes, King of Bohemia .... Mr. [illegible]
Florizel, his son .... Mr. [illegible]
Archidamus .... Mr. [illegible]
The Old Shepherd .... Mr. [illegible]
The Clown, his son .... Mr. [illegible]
Autolycus, a Rogue and a Pedlar .... Mr. [illegible]
Time, as Chorus .... Mr. H. [illegible]

The new Scenery consists of: Vestibule in a Sicilian Palace, with view of Mount Etna; the Queen's Boudoir; the Temple of Apollo at Delphos; the Volcano in Eruption—a Night Scene; the Palace of Leontes; the Sea Shore during a Storm; Appearance of Time, surrounded by Clouds; the Farm Grounds; Perdita's Cottage, and View in Bohemia; the Palace of the Bohemian King; the celebrated Statue Scene in the [illegible] Palace.

In Act 4th, a Character Dance by the Shepherds, composed by Mr. Fredericks; Music by Mr. Cooke.

The Comedy produced under the care of Mr. Burton, assisted by Mr. Moore. The original text of Shakespeare will be preserved, subject only to such curtailments as are essential.

No other piece will be played this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—PAUL JULIEN and AUGUST GOCKEL will give a GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. They will be assisted by Miss E. S., a Lady Amateur of Brooklyn, Madame POZZONI, Mr. MEISSNER and Mr. A. DAVIS.

PROGRAMME.

1. Thalberg's Duo, "Norma," .. Miss E. S. and A. Gockel.
2. Aria from Donizetti's "Betly" .... Mme. Pozzoni.
3. Allard's Fantaisie, "La Favorite" .... Paul Julien.
4. Song by Buchert .... Mr. Meissner.
5. Gockel's "Polichinelle" .... A. Gockel.
6. "Within a mile of Edinboro' Town," .... Mme. Pozzoni.
7. Vieuxtemps' "Fantaisie Caprice" .... Paul Julien.
8. Stigelli's Song, "The Brightest Eyes" .... Mr. Meissner.
9. (a) "A Night on the Ocean." (b) "La Tromba," composed and executed by .... A. Gockel.
10. Haumann's Fantaisie, "Mazurka" .... Paul Julien.

The grand piano is from Mr. Chickering, and the premium piano from Schuetze & Ludolff. [illegible]

Prices of Admission—Tickets admitting a gentleman $1; tickets (admitting a lady,) 50 cents; may be had at MAX BRAUN'S (formerly Weitzel's) Music Store, No. 383 Fulton-st.; at the bookstore in the Athenæum Building, and in the evening at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the grand Burlesque on

SONNAMBULA,

in 3 acts, dresses, scenery, &c.

Preceding the opera,

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

of a superior order, and fun without vulgarity.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performances commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, the performances will commence with a Drama [illegible] called BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

Belphegor, the Mountebank .... Mr. [illegible]
Madeline, wife of Belphegor .... Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with the popular Farce of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The miraculous feat of WALKING ON A CEILING, or polished surface, in length twenty-eight feet, with head downwards.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856,

KING CHARMING.

Charming the 1st, Mme. Ponisi | Hesperia .... Mr. Whiting.

To be followed by the ANTIPODEAN performance. After which, the new farce of

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

To conclude with the TWO CLOWNS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856, will be presented, the Comedy entitled

MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn... Mr. Lester | Mr. Graves .... Mr. Walcot.
Clara Douglas .... Mrs. Hoey.
Lady Franklin .... Mrs. Brougham.

To conclude with the Farce of

JOHN PRETTYJOHN & CO.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, the entertainments will commence with the drama, entitled the

ICE WITCH:

OR, THE FROZEN HAND.

Harold ...... Mr. J. H. Allen | Druda ...... Miss [illegible]

To be followed by the Pantomime of

THE MAGIC BARREL.

To conclude with the drama of the

INVASION OF IRELAND;

OR, THE OATH OF McMURROUGH.

Art McMurrough, Mr. Allen | Florence .... Miss [illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Third time of the great drama of THE FATE OF CALAS, which will be performed THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Edward, C. W. CLARK. Paulina, Mrs. FRANK DREW. After which the farce of OUR GAL. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the same performances as in the Evening. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 3½ and 8 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL respectfully inform their Brooklyn friends, and the public generally, that they will give a GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. They will be assisted by eminent artists. Particulars in future advertisements.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15—GRAND FAREWELL AND POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT, in Niblo's Saloon.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that their GRAND FAREWELL and POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT, will take place on FRIDAY, Feb. 15. They will be assisted by several eminent artists.

Tickets, 50 cents, (reserved seats 25 cents extra,) may be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. 518 Broadway, on and after Thursday, Feb. 14.

"HERNE, THE HUMBUG."—Have patience, ladies and gentlemen, the best of all burlesques will be ready very shortly at Purdy's National Theatre, and will be presented in greater splendor than the original. So look out for "Herne, the Humbug."

DON'T GO YET.—Those beautiful panoramic paintings of China and Japan, so highly spoken of by all who see them, and the correctness of which is certified by Commodore Perry, Bayard Taylor, and others, we are sorry to hear, will leave the City soon. Let all who desire a correct idea of the manners, customs, &c., of these singular people, go and see those paintings before they leave.

"HERNE, THE HUMBUG" AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The owners of the donkeys, ponneys, ostriches, goats, &c., &c., engaged for the grand burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug," will bring them to the stage entrance on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—Will be held by the ladies of the Gothic M. E. Church, Williamsburg, AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Feb. 19 and [illegible] at the beautiful and commodious rooms of the [illegible] Institute, South 4th-st., near 4th. Admission [illegible]. The ladies will be happy to see their friends on that occasion.

SMITH & CO.'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA—The largest oil-painting in the world, now open every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½, for one week only, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents; schools treated with at reduced rates.

"HERNE, THE HUMBUG" AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Supernumeraries for this great burlesque will meet at the stage entrance, No. [illegible] Roosevelt-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, and report to W. Mitchell.

THE CELEBRATED [illegible] EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—[illegible] [illegible] recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This [illegible] [illegible] objects of interest [illegible] a gallery of paintings [illegible] [illegible] It will remain open until further notice.

"HERNE, THE HUMBUG." The Corps de Ballet of this great [illegible] Purdy's National Theatre, are requested [illegible] [illegible] at 10 o'clock, THURSDAY [illegible] Feb. 14.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, [illegible] BROADWAY.—[illegible] [illegible] EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

Supreme Court—General Term—Feb. 11.

In the Matter of the Extension of the Bowery.— [illegible] It will be remembered that some time ago it was proposed to extend the Bowery from its present terminus [illegible] to Franklin-square. The plan was [illegible], and three Commissioners were appointed [illegible] the matter, and report on the necessary [illegible]. They reported favorably, which report the Court, at the Special Term, confirmed. [illegible], however, appealed from this decision to the General Term, and the Commissioners moved to have the appeal dismissed, on the ground that the decision at Special Term was final.

The Court, by HARRIS J., rendered an opinion [illegible] deciding that the confirmation of the report of Commissioners at Special Term was final. To this, however, Mr. Justice [illegible] dissented.

The decision is one of great importance, inasmuch as it puts a stop to any appeal from the recent decision in regard to the Central Park.

HARRIS, J.—The provisions of law relating to the opening of streets, &c., in the City of New-York, [illegible] of proceedings entirely peculiar and [illegible]. The jurisdiction of this Court in [illegible] proceedings is wholly derived from [illegible] statute, and that jurisdiction is so restricted [illegible] many years the Judges of the Court regarded themselves as acting in the capacity of Commissioners, vested with limited powers by the Legislature [illegible] such proceedings, and not as a Court. [illegible] no longer prevails, yet it is not the less true that the Court, in such cases, exercises a limited power conferred exclusively by the provisions of the Statute relating to such proceedings.

The Corporation of New-York, having resolved upon the improvement, is authorized to make application to the Court for the appointment of Commissioners, and it is declared that it shall be lawful for the Court upon such application to nominate and appoint three discreet and disinterested persons Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. This is the extent of the power vested in the Court at this stage of the proceeding. The Commissioners thus appointed, are required to make their report to the Court, and upon the coming in of such report, it is made the duty of the Court, "after hearing any matter which may be alleged against the same," either to confirm it or send it back for revisal. If it is sent back, it may be to the same or new Commissioners, in the discretion of the Court. If a new report is made, the Court may confirm it, or again send it back for revision, and so on until the Court shall think proper to confirm the action of the Commissioners.

The power thus vested in the Court is supervisory, and not appellate. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature to vest in the Court a broad discretion in the exercise of this power. Its office is to see that no injustice is done. Technical errors will be disregarded, and if, upon a review of the whole case, it appears that substantial justice has been done by the Commissioners, then proceedings will be confirmed.

It is not to be supposed that the exercise of a power so entirely discretionary would be made the subject of review upon appeal. Hence we find it declared that the report, when confirmed by the Court, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties, and the title to the property proposed to be taken for such improvement shall, upon such confirmation, vest in the Corporation.

I do not think it very clear that the application to the Court for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for which the Statute thus provides, is a special proceeding, within the meaning of that term as it is defined in the third section of the Code, which declares that every other remedy, except such as are obtained by an action, is a special proceeding. These remedies, I suppose, are such as are incident to the powers of a Court of general jurisdiction. Such as mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, and the like. I do not think that the proceeding to obtain the confirmation of the report of Commissioners under the Statute referred to is, in any proper sense of the term, a remedy.

But conceding this point, and that the application for the order of confirmation is a *special proceeding*, I do not think the decision of the Court upon such application is the subject of review upon appeal. It is declared by the 11th section of the Code, among other things, that the Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal every actual determination of the Supreme Court in General Term, in a final order affecting a substantial right, "made in a special proceeding." The order of confirmation is a final order. It affects substantial rights, and, for the purpose of the argument, it is conceded to be a special proceeding. The order, it is conceded, may be made by the Supreme Court at a General Term. The case is thus brought within the very terms of the section of the Code prescribing the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. And yet it has just been held by that Court that it has no jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, such an order. This jurisdiction is denied upon the ground that, though the case is within the very letter of the statute defining the jurisdiction of the Court, yet it is taken away by the statute under which the proceedings originated, which declares "that the order or judgment of the Court in the premises *shall be final and conclusive*."

If this be so, in respect to an appeal from the general term to the Court of Appeals, I cannot see why it is not equally true in respect to an appeal from an order made at special term to the general term. The order, when made at Special Term, is not less the order of the Supreme Court than when made at General Term. In either case it is "the order or judgment of the Supreme Court in the premises." This order, it is declared, shall be final and conclusive. And yet, by this appeal, it is insisted that the order thus made is not final and conclusive, but that this Court has the power, and ought to review it.

This power is sought to be sustained by the act of 1854, which declares that the appeal may be taken to the general term from any judgment, order or final determination made at a special term, in any special proceedings. As in the case of the eleventh section of the Code defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, so here, the language of the statute is broad enough to embrace the case in hand. But if the statute which declares that the Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review an order of the Supreme Court made in a special proceeding is controlled by the statute relating to the special proceeding in question, which declares that the order confirming the report shall be final and conclusive, I am entirely unable to see how it is that the same declaration in respect to the same order does not equally control the act of 1854 providing for an appeal to the general term from an order of the special term in a special proceeding.

Again, the Commissioners are required to make their report to the Supreme Court. That has been done. The Court, upon the coming in of the report is required to hear any matter that may be alleged against it. That has been done. Having heard what has been alleged against it, the Court is required to make an order. That has been done. The order thus made must be one of two things. It must confirm what has been done by the Commissioners, or it must return the report for reconsideration. The former has been done in this case, and that being done, the statute declares that it is final and conclusive. Now suppose this Court, in General Term, to hold that the order they made in conformity with the provisions of the statute, is void, when the statute declares it shall be final and conclusive, and that it will entertain the appeal, upon what principle shall the review be had? We have seen that it is the duty of the Court, upon the coming in of the Report, to hear what can be alleged against it, whether it be in respect to matters of fact or law, and if, upon the whole, it appears that no substantial injustice has been done, to confirm the report. The very nature of this hearing, involving, as it does, the exercise of judicial discretion, and little, if anything else, is opposed to our very first notions of a review upon appeal. There is no more familiar rule than that an appeal will not lie from an order which the Court was authorized to make or not, in its own discretion. "It would be [illegible] to our notions of the plan of our judiciary system," says Judge Parker, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the matter of the New-York Central Railroad Company *vs.* Marvin, 1 Kernan, 276, "to suppose that it was intended that the questions of fact almost always involved in appeals from appraisals of damages in railroad cases and other like proceedings were designed to be brought up for adjudication to the Court of last resort." The remark may be applied with equal force to an appeal from the special to the general term. "The whole proceeding," says the same learned Judge, "is a special creation of the statute, and seems designed to form a complete system of itself, entirely independent of the general provisions of law relating to appeals." So, in this case, I am of opinion that the general provisions of the Act of 1854, authorizing an appeal from an order of a special term in a special proceeding, as well as the provision of the eleventh section of the Code authorizing a review, upon appeal to the Court of Appeals, of an order of this Court made at general term in a special proceeding, have no application whatever to the special statutory proceeding in question, and that the motion to dismiss the appeal should therefore be granted.

Hon. Justice PEABODY also rendered an opinion, concurring with the decision of the Court. In it he says:

"But it is said that the Statute of 1854 expressly authorizes appeals to the general term from any judgment, order or final determination made at a special term, in any special proceeding. This is [illegible] the language of the statute, and these proceedings may be included in the term '[illegible] Proceedings.' But this statute is [illegible] language and application, and [illegible] special proceedings in general term. It [illegible] It does not specify [illegible] although its language is broad enough to [illegible] them. But the [illegible] the judgment or order [illegible] final and conclusive, is special, and applicable to this one particular class of [illegible] the well known rule of construction in such cases, is to give full effect to the particular statute as an exception, and [illegible] the general one modified by and to the [illegible]. The one is the general rule and the other is the exception. [illegible]

The motion to dismiss the appeal should, I think, be granted.

Hon. Justice CLERKE, however, dissented from the ruling of the Court, and rendered an able and elaborate opinion, setting forth the reasons of his non-concurrence. We have space to give but an abstract:

CLERKE, J.—Formerly, and until a period comparatively recent, in all the Superior Courts of law, both in England and in this and most of the sister States, there was only one branch of jurisdiction in each Court. All proceedings were had, or were supposed to be had, and all decisions were made before the full Court in banc. It was not perhaps essential to the validity of the proceedings that any particular number of Judges should have attended, though I believe in the Queen's Bench, four generally, and never less than two attended, and in the old Supreme Court of this State, three almost invariably composed the full bench; and I was not aware until yesterday that it was ever composed of only one Judge. Whether, however, composed of one or three Judges, its decisions were final, as far as the Supreme Court was concerned; and the parties had no right to question them, except by writ of error to the Court for the Correction of Errors.

In all actions, and now, by a late statute, in all special proceedings, an appeal is allowed from the special term to the general term, from every judgment and every order affecting a substantial right. This right adheres to all cases, except where the law expressly provides the contrary. Unless, therefore, there is some provision having particular reference to proceedings relating to the opening and laying out of streets denying this right, an appeal lies, in such cases, from an order of the special term to the general term. It is maintained that this exception is contained in the act of 1813. This act says that "the report of the Commissioners, *when confirmed by the Court*, shall be final and conclusive," &c.; and it is urged, because the order of the special term confirms the report, and because the special term is "*the Court*," that the order of the special term in this case is final and conclusive, and that the superior or appellate branch of the Court cannot entertain any application to disturb it.

Undoubtedly, the special term is the Court, though not the whole Court; not the Court in the total and ultimate exercise of its power. The decisions of the special term, when acquiesced in, are as final and as effectual as those of the general term; but it is assuming the very question at issue, to suppose these decisions to be final in cases like the present. They are final indeed if they are not appealable, and they are not appealable if they are final.

But is the report confirmed by the Supreme Court according to the true intent and meaning of the act, or even according to the popular signification of the word when the order of the special term is appealed from, and before the general term has taken action on such appeal? Until that is done, the order of the special term is in suspense. All judgments and orders of a special term, when appealed from, are in abeyance as it were, until disposed of by the general term, and though they may be termed judgments, as orders of the Court, they are not operative until their final disposition. Then and only then they become complete; and it is for this complete action of the Court, when the litigants require it, that makes the confirmation a final and conclusive adjudication. Neither, until this occurs, does the right of the Corporation to the land, or the owners to damages, accrue.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that application to dismiss the appeal should be denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Butter is not materially changed. Small lots of extra State sold to-day for 31c.@31½c.

Eggs are very scarce and high, having advanced 3c.@5c. ℔ doz. There are few receipts; nearly all that arrive are from Philadelphia. We heard of no receipts of Preserved Eggs, and the old stock is nearly out.

Poultry is in excellent demand, very scarce, and much higher, as will be seen by the quotations given below.

Venison in the whole carcass is quite abundant, and cheaper than beef or mutton.

Turnips are scarce, on account of the difficulty of bringing them in during this weather.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	—	@	—
Potatoes, Carters, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californians	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl.	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	1 88
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Celery—℔ dozen	88	@	1 25
Spinach, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—℔ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl.	75	@	88
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl.	88	@	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings (L. I.)	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Greenings, Western, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Swaar, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Farthers) ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, ℔ lb.	5	@	5½
Dried Peaches, ℔ lb.	14	@	15
Cranberries, ℔ bbl.	13 00	@	16 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	88
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in tubs	30	@	32
State, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	20	@	24
Lard, in bbls.	10¾	@	11¼
Lard—Kegs	11¾	@	12
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	29	@	30
Western—Preserved	—	@	25
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Fowls, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Widgeon, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvas Backs, ℔ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Geese, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Quail, ℔ doz.	1 25	@	1 50
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Venison, (whole carcases,) ℔ lb.	7	@	9
Rabbits, young, each	25	@	31
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ lb.	9½	@	9¾

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—65 bbls. have been sold since our last at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,200 lbs. American yellow taken at 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The severe weather has impeded business in various ways. The stocks have not accumulated, though the demand has been very moderate. Prices have been well sustained.

CANDLES—Are still salable and firm.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, though quoted at old figures.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, with only moderate sales since our last at steady rates.

COPPER—Is improving in demand and value, though no quotable change has, thus far, occurred.

COTTON—The demand is still animated and prices are tending upwards. The past two days' sales slightly exceed 10,000 bales, at 9¾c.@10c. for Middling Upland, 10¼c.@10½c. for Orleans Middling, and proportionate rates for other grades ℔ lb. Some owners ask even more, but buyers are reluctant to go materially higher.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are less sought after, and exhibit less firmness, the sales since our last embracing about 9,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 12½	@	7 56¼
Straight State	7 [illegible]	@	7 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	7 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
Mixed Western	7 50	@	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 [illegible]	@	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@	8 00
Common to Good Ohio	7 [illegible]	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 00
Extra Ohio	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 87½	@	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	[illegible]

Canadian is quiet, but steady, with sales of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $8@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is less active, and rather languid. The sales since our last amount to about 1,300 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75@$10 37½ ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is brisk and steady, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 37½@$3 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are inactive at former quotations. Nothing particularly new in other kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat is steadily improving, with a light supply and good inquiry. The sales since our last comprise about [illegible] bushels, including Genesee white at [illegible]; Genesee do. at $2 17; Western do. at [illegible]; inferior do. red at $1 75; and Southern red at $1 90@$1 94, ℔ bushel. Rye is plentiful, and heavy at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; and 40c.@42c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping,—with sales reported since our last of 22,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for new yellow and white; and 80c.@85c. for mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is selling regularly in lots at yesterday's figures.

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady rates, with a stock here equivalent to about 80,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Are retailing at previous quotations.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before reported; 60 tons Scotch Pig were obtained at $33@$34, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are still inactive and nominal.

LEAD—We have nothing new to report.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of domestic tanned sole are still greatly restricted by the influence of unfavorable weather. No alteration in prices.

MOLASSES—Continues to be pretty freely offered, at downward tending prices. There were 500 bbls. New-Orleans purchased at 42c.@45c. ℔ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without alteration in demand or value. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is quoted as being worth 40½c.@41½c. ℔ gallon, though, for any considerable quantity, buyers seem reluctant to pay over 40c. ℔ gallon. Tar is quiet, as previous rates. Common Resin is dull and drooping, being in limited demand, at from $1 40@$1 56¼, afloat and delivered, ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are still generally inactive, yet, in the main, pretty stiffly held, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork steadily favors buyers, the sales since our last embracing about 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 81¼@$16 for Mess, and $13 87½@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule dull and languid, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard remains about the same, the sales including 300 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. In kegs it brings but 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 350 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—About 160 boxes Castile have sold at former rates.

SPICES—Are not so active, but they are pretty firm.

SUGARS—The market is essentially the same—the demand is a moderate one, and is readily met at previous quotations. The arrivals are increasing, but, from the difficulty experienced in getting vessels into any convenient dock and unloading their cargoes, the available supply is still comparatively light. Hence, holders are indisposed to lessen their claims, though buyers are moving cautiously.

TALLOW—Some 13,000 lbs. prime have been disposed of at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Large sales of Spanish Tobacco have been made, as light supplies are anticipated. The demand for Domestic is also good, but there is very little of a desirable description on hand. Prices are buoyant. The sales since Friday embrace 65 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, 8¾c.@14c.; 347 bbls. Havana, 23c.@35c.; 100 bbls. Yara, p. t.; 201 Jignani, p. t.; 96 cases Seed Leaf, 8½c.@11c.; and 42 cases Florida, 15c.@37½c.

WHISKY—We have to report sales of 370 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 30c.@30½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very brisk, but were quoted pretty firm. Operators are anxious to get later European news, and are apt to be reserved in their movements until satisfied in this respect.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Jcb.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.
WATSON, CARTER & CO. ...117 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ...119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK. ...443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...70 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers,) ...34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 33 Maiden-lane, and No. 87 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer......5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 351 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO. ...28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)...36 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
L. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD. ...120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. ...106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY. ...75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ...262 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK," ...Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
F. AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)...61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL B. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet. TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three story brick house No. 89 Sands-st. Is within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, the market and numerous churches. It has also all the internal conveniences usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March, it will be let for $800 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement [illegible] brick dwelling-house, No. [illegible] Brooklyn. Apply to office of [illegible] Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, [illegible] houses and lots Nos. 115 and 117 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 155 East 22d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. [illegible] West [illegible], between 8th and 7th avs.; modern built, three-story. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two-story and attic house and lot, No. 21 Christopher-st. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large *profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—5 or 44 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of G. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 18 miles from N. Y.; handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, oystering, &c. 35 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with collonade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect; fishing, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 45 acres at Flushing, near the depôt, small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 16¾ acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and extensive view of the Sound. 17 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Hagearty's, a magnificent building site. 25 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 150 acres at Babylon. 35 acres at Smithtown. 2¾ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $5,700. 25 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 43½ acres, building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, &c. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BARGAINS.—For sale 20 acres within 15 miles of this City and five rods of the depôt, and few rods of two stores, two churches and two doctors, and healthy, for $3,000, $2,000 of it to be left on mortgage. Also a 3-story brick house in Brooklyn, for $3,700, $2,200 to be left on mortgage. Also three lots corner of 22d-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain. Apply to JAMES R. FERRIS, No. 55 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 75 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $800 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three story brick house, modern finish, No. 148 West 31st-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, is offered at a bargain. If applied for immediately, two-thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. A. CLARK, No. 2 Erie-place.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Feb. 14, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the desirable and substantial three-story high basement brick house and lot No. 90 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Size of house 21x40; lot 98-9. Possession 1st May, and $4,000 can remain. All modern improvements except furnace.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 85 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of S. W. FULLERTON in the village of Newburg.

FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., &c.; on Main-st., shaded walks, elevated and healthy. Prices from $1,800 to $8,750 each; present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—On East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. Terms liberal. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 [illegible] st., Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, [illegible], or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A steamboat about 90 tons burden, suitable for a ferry, or towing about the harbor. For particulars, inquire at No. 308 West 16th-st.

LOT FOR SALE—In West Hoboken. The lot [illegible] by 100—is situated on the westerly side of [illegible] [illegible] feet South of [illegible]. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A commodious house, and [illegible] Apply to Mr. KINGSBURY, No. 6 Spruce-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small family desires to rent, at the 1st of May, a house containing all the modern improvements, situated not lower than 14th, nor above 30th-st., and between the 4th and 7th avs. [illegible] not to exceed $1,000. The house must not have less than 22 feet front. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A moderate-sized house, English basement preferred, to rent from 1st May, in New-York. Situation must be central. Apply to Box No. 1,358 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For the 1st of May, for a family of two persons and one servant. Vicinity of East Broadway preferred. Address R. E., this office.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 2 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-park, with the gas fixtures; 3 English basement houses south side 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 2 houses on south side 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., all replete with every convenience. Rents moderate. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 295 West 34th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The fine three-story house No. 65 Hammond st.; it has all the modern improvements, gas, baths, &c. It will be rented to a private family only. It is a first class house in all respects. Also, the five story store No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE—From the 1st of May.—The three-story brick house, No. 29 Rutger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way. (suitable for a physician.) Bath, Croton water, gas, &c. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story brown stone dwelling No. 237 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., with stable and carriage house on rear. House has all the modern improvements, gas water, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st. near Bowery, from 10½ A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling-house No. 58 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., suitable for either a dwelling or for business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET—No. — East 27th-st. Immediate possession can be had; modern style, gas, bath, range, &c. A lease would be given to a satisfactory tenant. Rent $700. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 49 Charlton-st. Rent $600. Two stores with lofts in Canal-st. One first-class Daguerrean room. Also, three large and one small room on Broadway. Rent from $200 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing five rooms, gas in each, Croton water in basement, newly and handsomely furnished, rent $400, unfurnished $300. Also the old established jewelry store formerly occupied by O. S. Jennings, No. 94 Fulton-st., one of the best stands in the City, also store No. 94½ adjoining. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTEN, No. 2 City Hall-place, or No. 104 Bank-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WM. WALL, No. 280 Front-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE PEQUOT HOUSE TO LET—That well-known and favorite Summer resort, with five cottages and furniture belonging to the same; fine bowling alley, billiard saloon, bath, and ice houses; good stabling and large garden connected. Located at the mouth of the River Thames, on the border of Long Island Sound. It is superfluous to speak here of its superior advantages as a watering place. Its accommodations are ample for 250 boarders. For terms, &c., apply to T. M. LYON, New-London, Conn.

TO PROVISION DEALERS OR OTHERS.—Three Lots to lease on favorable terms, situate in Washington-st., forming an L on Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, to be altered to a store, three-story basement house, No. 870 Broadway. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The residence and farm of the late HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, situated on the Hudson River, one mile south of the city of Poughkeepsie. The land is under good cultivation; the mansion is large and well calculated for a private family or boarding-house. Also for sale, about twenty acres on the south of said farm. For particulars inquire of Mrs. H. A. LIVINGSTON, by letter, or on the premises.

SUMMER HOTEL TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The Sea View House, well and favorably known as a Summer resort, situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, Shrewsbury River, N. J., and within two hours' sail of New-York by steamboat. It has all the advantages of surf and river bathing, fishing, sailing, and the pleasant resort of the woods. The above house will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to A. F. JARVIS, No. 73 Canal-st.

TO LET—In Clinton Hall, Astor-place, two prominent stores; will be leased for a term of years.
TO LET.—A large room on the second floor of Clinton Hall, suitable for church or societies.
ALSO—Offices.
Apply to the Janitor at the building, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house, with modern improvements, 25 by 70 feet, 3 stories and attic, a part of the rent will be taken in board. Apply to JOHN W. LOTSON, No. 62 William-st., or No. 71 Hammond-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 71 East 16th-st., from the 1st of May next. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 152 3d-av.

TO LET—The first floor and cellar of store No. 81 Cliff-st. Inquire on the premises.

A FINE BASEMENT TO LET—Next door to Stewart's in Chambers-st., suitable for offices, store or restaurant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 196 Pearl-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The brick 3-story and basement house, No. 137 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to let with or without furniture. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Inquire at No. 89 Pierpont-st., or No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR TO LET—Of the five story stone-front building No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st. Also, the third loft of the same. Inquire of ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, second story.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 82 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 36 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $30 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine. WARREN WARD, No. 36 Canal-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, with our new invented cushions. Private houses and public rooms furnished at short notice. Trimmings for sale. One second-hand table. For sale by GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 420 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at the Station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in 28th-st., New-York, or in cars between New-York and New-Haven, a Wallet containing about $60 in small bills and a promissory note signed by A. E. [illegible] dated Jan. 15, 3 months, for $60 [illegible], and Douglas Axe Co.'s acceptance of Narragansett Brick Co.'s draft indorsed by them, dated Jan. 14, 3 months, for $318 20, and other papers of no value to any but the owner, payment having been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office, or on [illegible] by mail, addressed to E. P. POTTER, Providence, R. I.

$5 REWARD.—LOST on the evening of the [illegible] [illegible] a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, black, with white breast, and the [illegible] has a scar on the nose. Any person returning the said dog shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, $200,000. WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. Office No. 61 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. S. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. Henshaw, Secretary. Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., will be attended to.

NOTICE.—The business of Life Insurance hitherto conducted by the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, and the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, has THIS DAY been consolidated, and will in future be continued by the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, at No. 40 Wall-st. Policies will be issued and renewed at the present offices and agencies of said Companies as heretofore.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.
[illegible]
WM. V. PEARSON, Secretary Howard Life Insurance Co.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary U. S. Life Insurance Co.
JACOB REESE, President Howard Life Ins. Co.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President U. S. Life Ins. Co.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Capital, $300,000. Assets, $[illegible]. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of this State, and, as special security for the insured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $[illegible], to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Allegheny County (G. & P.) Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Delaware Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Pittsburg City six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	[illegible]	[illegible]
Par Value of Assets	[illegible]	
Cash Value of Assets		[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. [illegible], 1855.
Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and [illegible] Now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, [illegible] as may be legally empowered by the letter of attorney, and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written. JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE NO. 4 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000 00
AMOUNT OF ASSETS Dec. 31, 1855 [illegible]
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES [illegible]
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	Theod. McNamee,	George D. Morgan,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Cephas H. Norton,	George Pearce,
Geo. C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	Ward A. Work,
D. N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	James Low,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	I. H. Frothingham,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	Richard Bigelow,
Chas. B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Ames T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Comant,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Sidney Mason,
James Humphrey,	H. Gilbert Ely,	One vacancy.

A dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Office of the Company on demand. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 179 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,330,005 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,396,990 34. DIVIDENDS PAID, $716,499 60. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av. corner 14th-st., and No. 9 Wall-st. C. R. LE BARON, Agent. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. WILLIAM WINSLOW, President. W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. B. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. G. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Ward,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Edward A. Cook,	E. P. Mancrre,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Limerick,	Henry Dubois,	Elias Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Halleck,	Henry G. Crane,
John Waite,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Barnes,	John S. Meyer,	Jas. A. Stevens,
Corn's K. Sutton,	John Denham,	Rob't McLaughlin.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st day of February. By order. WM. H. HIBLER, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 29, 1856.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock, Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 3d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a land agency attended to. WOOLSEY E. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Reference to Wm. H. Aspinwall, James T. [illegible], President Bank of the Republic; E. A. Wetmore.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 126 Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

GAS APPARATUS.—[illegible] OF THE MAYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., [illegible] [illegible] dwellings, [illegible] of good towns and villages. Details will be furnished on applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MULLER.—To-morrow, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., elegant CABINET FURNITURE, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak buffets; oak extension dining tables, of the most approved patterns; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror-door and book etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables; side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety; richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings; suites with or without marble tops; solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; solid walnut and mahogany do.; richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 14 feet long, with dining-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; mirror doors, rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor stools, etc. [illegible] elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 63 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 25 feet 2 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot, No. 61 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., [illegible] feet 5 inches north of 40th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet deep.

[illegible]-AVENUE.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., [illegible] feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet [illegible] 9th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $3,950, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $[illegible] per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $[illegible]. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Thus an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The special attention of housekeepers is invited to the large sale of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture of house No. 73 [illegible]-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is almost new, having been used but a short time, and is to be sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately, among which is an elegant rosewood piano-forte, English tapestry and three ply carpets, two splendid rosewood parlor suites, one in French brocade, the other in velvet with slip covers, both of the best description; rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror front, two large French mirrors with slabs and brackets, rosewood centre tables, oil-paintings, lace curtains and shades, costly mantel vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture to match throughout, 14 fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, sofas, spring seat and arm chairs, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, elegant oak extension table, rich china sets, cut glassware, silverware, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, stove, hat-stand, &c. Catalogues now ready. No [illegible].

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground laying between 97th and 98th sts., and 3d and [illegible]-avs., making in all 160 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good interest, as it is well calculated for stone, lime, brick and coal yards. The water privilege carried with it the right for the formation of some 100 or more lots. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or lifting dock. The assessment for the Central Park will be paid by the present owner. Terms [illegible] per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. at expiration of [illegible] days. Balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture and Merchandise generally.—The second trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co. and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brown stone house and lot No. 273 West 22d-st., three houses on the north side of West 22d-st., commencing on the northeast corner of the 10th-av. These houses are all located between the 9th and 10th avs. They were built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, and replete with every convenience, and being located on one of the best streets in the City, and in a first-class neighborhood, are very desirable for those wishing to purchase moderate houses for their own occupancy. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., or No. 2 New-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 62 PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling house thereon, on the east side of Pike-st., between Monroe and Henry sts., and known as No. 62. The lot is 25 feet front by [illegible] feet deep. The house is [illegible]. The lease is from the Rutgers' estate, and has [illegible] years to run from the 1st of May, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $[illegible], with covenants for one renewal of 21 years, or the buildings to be paid for. Possession can be had on the 1st of March. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TILTON'S PATENT IMPROVED GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Beekman-st., (up stairs,) about 100 Tilton's Patent Improved Guitars, varying in cost from $25 to $[illegible]; also, 50 Improved Violins; amongst which will be found a few Cremona's costing $175. The whole to be sold in lots to suit amateurs and dealers, by order of Assignee, for cash. Also, work-benches, tools, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Nelleon-place, Mercer-st., near Waverly-place, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, French plate pier mirror, rosewood 6⅔-octave piano, made by Doyle; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture. Sold by order J. H. [illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

FRANCIS B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At store, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, piano-forte, plated ware, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil paintings, engravings, mirrors, China and glass ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, to pay advances, making it worthy the attention of City and Country purchasers. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 200 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, [illegible] more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, [illegible], sewer carts, several sets of cart harness, [illegible] wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c. A rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of diamond jewelry, consisting of finger-rings, brooches, [illegible] pins, bracelets, studs, &c. Also, a line of gold case watches, 18 carat gold chains, together with a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, finger-rings, sleeve buttons, bracelets, pins, &c., the whole forming a rich and varied assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOT AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 3d-av. and 85th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 3d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to the ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Allen-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 34 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 50 Beekman-st., 200 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

J. I. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Catalogues of the remaining stock of the [illegible] Company, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 265 Broadway, are now ready. Sale positive, to close the concern.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, of valuable property on Chrystie, Forsyth, and Eldridge-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WM. G. Betts, Referee.

CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Chrystie-st., 125 feet north of Grand-st., and known as No. 253 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 113 Chrystie-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORSYTH-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Forsyth-st., 100 feet south of Broome-st., and known as No. 282 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 109 Forsyth-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Eldridge-st., 125 feet north of Broome-st., and known as No. 3[illegible]4 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 105 Eldridge-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Nearly two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 52d and 53d sts. and 12th and 13th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 511 feet 6 inches on 52d-st., 530 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 13th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 52d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 43 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes, or for building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way leading from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON OAK-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

OAK-STREET.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 25 Oak-st., on the south side, between Roosevelt and James sts.; the buildings consist of a two-story brick house, front on Oak-st.; size, 26 by 29 feet 11 inches, and a two-story frame house in the rear; size, 14 feet 6 inches, by about 21 feet; size of lot, 26 by 63 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars, terms of sale, and maps of the property, apply at the office of the auctioneer, 14 Pine-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHER & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.

$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.

BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 69 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION.—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BILLS WANTED.—Of ELLSWORTH BANK, Maine, at five per cent. discount.

GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

$8 TO $10,000 WANTED.—On Bond and Mortgage, first-class City property. Address Box No. 3,730 Post-Office. No Broker need apply.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED.—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $[illegible].

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, is now receiving freight for the above places, at Pier No. 12 N. R., and will leave, positively, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Passengers for the South will arrive at Norfolk on Thursday afternoon, and proceed by the Great Southern Mail Route to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage half price.

For rates of freight, apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 13 Park-place.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign [illegible], can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVES & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 203 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ½ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—[illegible] tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, fine, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, CONSISTS OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 3 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 7:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($[illegible]) and ($[illegible]) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual. IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:58 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ju10'54-law2yM

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11'55-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy18,'54-law2yW

THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent. upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston........Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York....Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York.........Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston............Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York...........Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin.............................$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.............................75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Gouter,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 28th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.

JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHAS. HEARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHAS. HEARD, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

CHAS. HEARD,
H. B. CLAPP,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. ALEX. JUST.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The grocery business will hereafter be conducted by BENJAMIN HAVILAND, who will settle all accounts of that department; and the feed business will be conducted by M. G. LANE, who will settle all accounts of that department. BENJAMIN HAVILAND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. MALTBY G. LANE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the firm of COLES & WETMORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NATHANIEL COLES is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

Signed, NATHANIEL COLES,
FEB. 1, 1856. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Jr.

NOTICE.—I have associated with me as partners, JOHN H. FULLERTON and JAMES W. CARPENTER, to date from Jan. 1, 1856. The business will be conducted hereafter in the name of CARPENTERS & FULLERTON. GEO. W. CARPENTER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, and make their contracts for the coming season.

GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President.

JAS. H. SHANNON, Secretary.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Safe for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open [illegible] o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF NINETY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River (except such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces and parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the westerly line or side of the [illegible] av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 94th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the [illegible] av., and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 94th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—City and County of New-York.—BARTOLOME BLANCO against DENNIS HARRIS, THEODORUS FOOTE and DANIEL D. FOOTE and JAMES DALLEY.—Summons for relief.—To DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 15 [illegible]-place, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1856.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja23-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, in her own right and as Executrix of the Will of Samuel Swan, Daniel Godwin, Charles H. Swan, Emma Ann Swan, Alfred F. Swan, John Swan and [illegible], his wife, Silas Constant and Caroline E. his wife, [illegible] E. Walter, George Chesterman, Thomas O. Leroy, [illegible] Smith, Charles Jordan, George W. Miller, John F. Vander, William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William [illegible]son, Joseph Olive, Francis S. Morgan, Frederick [illegible].—To JOHN SWAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 6, 1855. RICHARD WYNKOOP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N.B.—The summons and complaint were filed Dec. [illegible], 1855. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of [illegible], Richmond County, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE, } Executors.
RICHARD DONGAN,

o18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE [illegible] PATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. [illegible] [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

d10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM E. CASSIDY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 160 and 162 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 5, 1855.

PHILIP McENTEE, } Executors.
PATRICK CASSIDY,

o8-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of W. E. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

JOHN McLAREN, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] District, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855.

FREDERICK W. ALLEN, Administrator.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors, 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5th AND 20th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,400 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES H. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's splendid steamship JOHN L. STEVENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Through Freight to San Francisco can now be contracted for at very low rates, to leave Panama, by the steamer OREGON in March. Apply as above.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to Carthagena, New-Granada, from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena, $[illegible]; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. B. BOLLES & CO., No. 32 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND OTHER COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 8 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 8 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all grades at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Flour Inspection.

[illegible] on the suggestions of the Tribune and one [illegible] contemporaries, the Flour merchants and dealers of this City, convened a meeting yesterday immediately after business hours at the Corn Exchange, to take into consideration the subject of Flour inspection, and to ascertain what measures should be taken to retrieve the character of the New-York flour inspection. N. H. WOLFE, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange, acted as Chairman, and Mr. E. WHITTLESEY as Secretary. Mr. EDWARD [illegible] suggested that a Committee could reach the evil complained of, sooner than the whole body of the trade, and successfully moved the appointment of a Committee of Six, to which, on motion, the President was afterwards unanimously added. The Committee is as follows: N. H. Wolfe, Stephen Valentine, John J. Kingsford, David Dows, E. P. White, Jacob I. Nevins and Isaac H. Reed. This Committee will bring large experience to the investigation of the subject, and we hope for a satisfactory result from its labors.

A Confidence Girl.

The "Confidence" Girl is an artful young female, apparently not over fifteen years of age, who plays tricks upon street passengers, to which we were an eye-witness the other day. She is dressed with [illegible] of rags, which do not seem to bear a relation to any special garment, and wears on one foot a buskin and on the other a boot. She carries in her hands a little box, carefully, as if it contained hidden treasures, and is followed at a respectful distance by several juveniles of her own sex, similar to herself in personal appearance. She looks out for [illegible] at which the crossing is blockaded by wagons, sleighs and teams of various kinds, and where, of course, temporary groups of waiting foot-passengers are congregated. When she has approached sufficiently near, she stubs her toe with the buskin [illegible] slips down with the boot, and sprains her ancle [illegible] black and blue's her knee. Her box has fallen and spilled its contents, which consist of two or three little cups and saucers, a glass duck, a painted [illegible], and a stick of sealing wax, and which all [illegible] in pieces; but she remains a few moments on the sidewalk, with her head averted, unconscious of her loss, and then slowly gets up, smiling sweetly, and saying to the sympathising by-standers that she is not much hurt. The wrecked toys then meet her eye, and she falls again upon the pavement and [illegible] bitterly. Her companions pick up the fragments, one by one, and, simultaneously, the lookers-on make up a penny collection for the overcome [illegible], which she receives with grateful acknowledgments. The drivers then disentangle their horses and carts, the passengers pass on, and the confidence girl, putting her thumb to her nose, [illegible] on too.

A benevolent gentleman, who witnessed one of [illegible] on Saturday morning, was so much [illegible] that he contributed five-pence, in clean [illegible] consolation. He then left the scene of [illegible] to write out her case for the [illegible] journals, and pursued his way with a lighter [illegible]. On Saturday afternoon, in another part of the [illegible], the Confidence Girl met with a similar accident, of which he was a chance witness, and his [illegible] sympathies, in this instance, were [illegible] that he walked up to the [illegible] gave her such a shaking as she had not [illegible] since her last attack of fever and ague. [illegible] explanation to the crowd, who stood [illegible] their hands ready in their pockets, and who, [illegible] his brief and energetic remarks, [illegible] there, while the Confidence Girl cast her [illegible] into that peculiar mould which [illegible] "looking daggers."

We presume the public will now lose all confidence in the Confidence Girl.

Sneak, Bolt the Front Door!

[illegible] thought it would be more "convay-[illegible]" for the gentleman who had not come home, [illegible] the door unbolted. About 8 o'clock in the evening, the ladies, sewing in the library, heard the [illegible] open and shut, and steps ascend the front stairs. It sounded like the step of the master, and so they supposed that all was right. But after waiting some time and the steps not returning down stairs, [illegible] was sent up with a candle to look into the matter. Presently, down came the [illegible] with a scream, and a jump! Oh, there was [illegible] crawling up in the attic! The ladies [illegible], and [illegible] screamed, and such a time as [illegible]! The neighbors next door were making molasses candy in their kitchen. They paused, as they pulled "the linked sweetness long drawn out," to listen to the screams. Then their door-bell [illegible] spasmodically, and [illegible] besought assistance for ladies in distress! The gallant gentleman of the house jumped to the rescue; and, while NORA was dispatched for a policeman, they ascended the stairs, one after another, armed to the teeth with fire-pokers, candles, and a bed [illegible].

[illegible] up in a corner of the attic, they discovered an Irish gentleman in red shirt and blue over-alls. [illegible] they belabored the fellow, as valorously as Don Quixote did the wine-skins. They then bound him hand and foot, with the bed-cord, and tumbled him down stairs, into the hands of the policeman—whom NORA, after long wandering about, like an Evangeline, had at last discovered somewhere. The rogue departed, apologizing to the policeman that he had mistaken the mansion for a friend's residence.

All this happened last Wednesday evening, at No. 138 West Twenty-fifth-street, which is next door to No. 140.

[illegible] Italian Version of the Bible.

The Managers of the American Bible Society have been compelled, in justice to the claims of the Society upon the charities of the American Churches and people, to put forth a warning to the public against certain individuals who have recently arrived in this country, and who are now engaged in making collections of money, in different cities, under the pretence of promoting the publication of [illegible] of the Scriptures, in foreign languages. Foremost among them is an individual of [illegible]—a native of Italy,—who is going about among the Churches to collect funds for printing his new Italian translation, which he has prepared. The Bible Society cautions the public against giving their contributions for the publication of faulty and imperfect translations. An improved Protestant version already exists in the Italian tongue, and is now in course of publication in Switzerland, at the expense of the Society. The Managers suggest that when any new version of the Scriptures in a foreign language is presented to the public for patronage, the friends of the cause which the Bible Society aims to promote will do well to be very cautious in giving it their aid and encouragement. And we would suggest that while all good and benevolent people keep their hearts open, they neglect not to keep their eyes open also.

Dr. Spring—The Old Brick Church.

Why don't they go up town? Simply because there is a question about the portion of the purchase money they must pay over to the City in case they should sell out. They want to sell, and pretty nearly everybody wants them to, but this lien is in the way. The property is held under an old grant from the City, with a restriction as to the use to which it must be put. It has been thought that the moment it is employed for any other than church and cemetery purposes, the title under the grant is forfeited.

But the church is advised that the terms of the grant, under which they hold, do not prohibit the [illegible] of the premises to any private use [illegible], nor to any secular use which is [illegible], and that they might be sold for a post-office, custom-house, court-house, or so forth; and that they can sell the ground in fee simple, discharged of any burden imposed by the grant, except [illegible] the proceeds of the sale be applied to the same uses as those specified in the grant.

The City in consideration of its old grant receives [illegible]; is anxious the church should sell, but wants more of the proceeds of the sale than the church is willing to give—say one-quarter of the whole proceeds. The property is proposed to be [illegible] some $600,000 or $800,000. [illegible] the spot for a new Post-Office.

Daily Normal School.

The registration and examination of pupils for the new Daily Normal School was commenced on Monday afternoon, at the Normal School Room, in the Hall of the Board of Education. The afternoons of Monday and Thursday are appropriated for young ladies, and Wednesdays and Saturdays for young gentlemen. The regular services will commence as soon as 100 female and 50 male pupils are registered.

The Perils of Sleighing.

On Monday morning a verdict was rendered in the Common Pleas, in the case of HARVEY SPARKS vs. HENRY J. STEVENS, for selling the plaintiff a sleigh with an inefficient pole, which breaking, caused the horses to bolt, and threw the sleighing part of their vehicle. The damages were laid at $620, and the plaintiff got $60.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

JOHN SMITH alias EDWARD PYSTER, was arrested on Monday night for passing a counterfeit $10 bill at the store of JAMES ARCHIBALD, in Sixth-avenue, and attempting to pass another of the same kind at a store in the same street. He was committed for examination by Justice FLANDREAU.

Lectures on Microscopic Anatomy—A bit of Physiology.

Dr. E. H. PARKER, Professor of Anatomy at the New-York Medical College, concluded his course of four lectures on the STRUCTURE OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS on Monday evening. The most interesting illustration was the exhibition of the circulation of the blood in the transparent web of the frog's foot. The instrument beautifully displayed the rapid course in appropriate vessels of the ultimate cells, which, with their metallic colouring, float in the compound liquid, known as the blood. These in the human subject are round, slightly flattened, and thirty-two thousand of them strung on a thread would occupy an inch. A valuable fact is, that their shape in man is peculiar, differing in size and form from that of most animals and birds; hence the microscope is a valuable auxiliary in all medico-legal investigations where spots of blood may be indeterminate, as possibly that of a dog or a pigeon, and not that of a human being. Like a stream of molten and golden granules, these brilliant bodies tumble, follow, roll and chase each other along the minute, arterial divisions, returning in a somewhat darker stream along the veins, forming a living picture, which, once seen, can never be forgotten.

A gentleman present, who examined this preparation, exclaimed characteristically enough: "We dealers in molasses that live down-town, how much we lose." A drop of blood not half so large as a pin's head, being obtained with a needle from the finger and subjected to the same action, presented thousands of these same cellular bodies, of course nearly colorless, because transparent, but sufficiently red when aggregated numerously.

The great fact is, that these ultimate granules in the blood are in reality cells, having analogous physical conformation and being endowed with the same vital properties as the "ultimate cell" which elaborates within itself the material forming the bulk of all vegetable and animal tissues. Why, the closely-arranged "cells" in wood and in muscular fibre secrete each specially its own constituent, giving character to each particular solid, is, of course, unknown. Secretions were explained as formed in the same way, namely—from cell-formation. Thus, then, the same process is employed in building up and in removing by absorption vital structures, as is employed in the elaboration of milk, bile, urine, and all the secretions. The cells of the liver were clearly demonstrated, and reference made to the investigations of KIERNAN on that subject.

It is certain that of late years the positive revelations of the microscope to the sense of sight have done much to dispel baseless theory, and while opening a new world of adoration and praise to all healthy and well-constituted minds, much has been accomplished beyond the excitement of the faculty of wonder.

There is no scientific discovery, tested as such by the senses, that is devoid of its practical uses, and the application of microscopic anatomical facts is destined to modify and enlarge the capabilities of the healing art very sensibly. Even if negative, if it serve to satisfy us that some postulates are not true, much indirect information is thereby acquired.

The learned Professor having exhausted the subject of vegetable structures, passed rapidly in review during his latter lectures, the muscular, tendinous, glandular, nervous, bony, and other animal tissues, and demonstrated most incontestably the fact that cell-formation is the principle of construction alike in all living organisms.

At the close, Dr. GLUCK, in a neat and expressive though brief address, moved that the Professor be requested to repeat his interesting demonstrations at his earliest possible convenience. The motion was seconded by Doctor DOUGLASS, and received with acclamation.

Sale of Pews.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN, officiating as auctioneer, the pews in the new Unitarian church of All Souls, (Rev. Dr. BELLOWS), at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, were offered for sale to the highest bidders yesterday. The valuation of the pews varied from one hundred to twelve hundred dollars each, and the premiums bid varied from five dollars to three hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of premiums realized exceeded $4,500.

Launch.

A ship of 700 tons burden, 182 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 19 feet deep, was launched yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from BELL's ship-yard, foot of Stanton-street, in presence of a large number of spectators, included in which were many ladies. She is owned by Messrs. SIMPSON & BROS., and will be placed by them in the Bordeaux trade. She is named the *Kitty Simpson*, will be commanded by Capt. BRAGDON, and is a very handsome craft.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of James D. Howe, one of the soldiers of 1812, who died from the effects of injuries received on the night of the previous Sunday. The deceased left his home, at No. 76 West Broadway, on the night in question, in company with two friends. He returned again about 10½ o'clock, when he was observed to be suffering from a wound in the head. Though able to walk, he was unable to give any account of himself, or of the manner in which the wound was received. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lay in an unconscious state until the next night, when he died. The Jury declared that his death was caused by a fracture of the skull. The fatal injury is believed to have been caused by a fall in the street. Mr. HOWE was 60 years of age, and a native of this City.

ATTACKED IN THE STREETS.

A man, name unknown, while passing through Spruce-street about 11 o'clock on Monday night, was suddenly attacked by two ruffians, one of whom knocked him senseless to the pavement with a slung-shot. The Police arrived in time to convey the wounded man to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

THROWN FROM A SLEIGH.

ADAM KIRORN was seriously injured, Monday afternoon, by being thrown from his sleigh in Grand-street. The accident was occasioned by coming in collision with another vehicle, to which was attached a vicious horse. The injured man was taken to his residence by the Police.

DEAD INFANTS.

A still-born infant was found on Monday in a cigar box, behind some timber in the rear of No. 11 Hammersly-street.

Same afternoon, the dead body of an infant was found in a wagon, in one of the streets of the Ninth Ward. It was taken to the Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

The bark *Henry Trowbridge*, from Trinidad, while lying at the Government dock, at Quarantine, took fire on Monday morning from the stove-pipe, and after burning part of the cabin deck, was put out by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter *Washington*.

SUICIDE.

MARGARET OWENS, a domestic employed at No. 489 Eighth-avenue, committed suicide at the above place on Sunday evening, by taking arsenic. She was basely deceived by a man to whom she had been engaged to be married. Her age was 20 years.

GRAND LARCENY.

MICHAEL COLLINGHAM was arrested on Monday, charged with stealing six dozen handkerchiefs, valued at $80 50, from his employers, Messrs. LOCKWOOD & HENRY, of No. 161 Bowery. He was committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 9.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Widening of the Bowery.—In this case the report of the Commissioners was confirmed at Special Term, and the objectors appealed. The Commissioners then moved to have the appeal dismissed, on the ground that the confirmation of a report of Commissioners at Special Term was final. The Court, by HARRIS, J., on Saturday rendered a decision granting the motion. Mr. Justice CLERKE, however, rendered a dissenting opinion.

This decision is one of great importance, as it, of course, puts a stop to any appeal from the decision of the Special Term in the Central Park matter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

Jackson vs. *Barr*.—Motion granted, with liberty to defendant to amend.

Brewster vs. *Harris*.—Justification allowed.

Brundage vs. *Brundage*.—Decree of divorce granted.

West vs. *Rixbaugh*.—Attachment ordered.

The People ex rel. Van Winkle vs. *John Gray, Warden, &c.*—The prisoner discharged.

Prichard vs. *McKeon*.—Injunction granted.

Dennis Veron vs. *Wm. H. Veron*.—Decree of Divorce granted, on the ground of adultery on the part of defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Goodwin vs. *Lapham*.—Motion to compel purchaser to complete his purchase, denied.

Gage vs. *Merrill*.—Motion granted.

Creamer vs. *Jones*.—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Forsyth vs. *Edminston et al.*—Demurrer allowed, with costs.

Wood vs. *Millerman*.—Demurrer overruled, with $7 costs.

Platt vs. *Townsend*.—Motion to vacate judgment allowed, with $7 costs of opposing motion. The defendant to have seven days from the entry of order vacating judgment, and notice thereof, within which to answer; with liberty, in meantime, to apply for such further order in respect to a further bill of particulars, as he may be advised. The order vacating judgment to be entered by either party.

Wheaton vs. *Casey*.—Motion to set aside judgment denied, without costs.

Oneill vs. *Durbec*.—The preliminary objection to motion to vacate order of arrest overruled, and motion to proceed. Costs to abide event of the motion.

Hamlin vs. *Pyne*.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Heilman vs. *Roberts*.—This case, which is for moneys due on account of certain proceedings in regard to the ship *Columbus*, was commenced last year, and continued some five days, when it was found that it could not be finished that term, and was, therefore, reserved until this term. It came up yesterday, and will continue for some days, if not weeks. The facts in the case we have already given.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company*.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as the assignee of Charles Devlin, who claimed to recover $949 60 for work and labor done for the Department under a contract to level lots at the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The defence set up was that no such contract ever existed, and that Devlin went to work on his own hook until ordered by the employes of the Railroad Company to desist. The case stands adjourned.

ANOTHER SLEIGHING MISHAP.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Harvey Sparks vs. *Hy. Miner and H. M. Stevens*.—This was an action for a breach of a warrantee. It appeared that the plaintiff, a Militia Colonel of this City, purchased last Winter a sleigh of the defendant for $125, which he supposed was warranted to be sound and of good quality. On taking it out with a pair of horses during the sleigh festival of last year, the pole broke, the horses ran off and the Colonel was pitched into a muddle. The damages claimed were $124 to repair the sleigh, and harness, and $500 for the injuries to the Colonel and the horses. On the part of the defence it was set up that no warrantee was given, but if there had been, the defendants were not liable, as they only sold the sleigh as the agents of a manufacturer who resided at Poughkeepsie. The Court charged the Jury that the main question for them to determine was that of warrantee, and the evidence on that point was conflicting. If there was a warrantee, and the article sold was not of the quality warranted, then the defendants were liable for all the consequences. If the Jury should find that the other damages were the result of the bad quality of the pole, then the defendants were liable for the repairs, the injuries to the horses and to the plaintiff. A sealed verdict was ordered.

[Advertisement.]

The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, GLUESMAN & CO., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S Original Dandelion Coffee is especially recommended for Indigestion, Diseases of the Liver, Constipation, Flatulency, Sick-Headache, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold at the General Depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is astonishing to see what crowds rush to this popular Theatre nightly, in spite of the bad weather and almost impassable streets, but the attractions are strong and the public will patronize the best entertainments. To-night again we are to have "The Ice Witch," and the "Invasion of Ireland." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia, and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact that they never fail to cure those disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday evening.

SUNDAY CARS.

The petition asking the Common Council to direct the City Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday is exciting considerable attention. A large number of petitions *pro and con* were presented on Monday evening and referred to the Railroad Committee. The opponents of this movement are in the majority.

DEFAULTERS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

A communication was received from tax-payers in this District, asking that the defaulting officers of this District may be at once proceeded against, and special counsel be employed for that purpose. The Law Committee was authorized to attend to the matter.

THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A petition, numerously signed by residents along the line of the Greenwood and Hamilton-avenue routes of this Company, asking that they be required to give better accommodations to the public, or that the City Clerk be directed to grant licenses to those willing to do so.

WALLABOUT LANDS.

At the suggestion of the Corporation Counselor, a Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Government of the United States for the service of so much of their lands at the Wallabout belonging to the United States as may be required for streets and avenues over the same. *Appointments—Assistant Captains Sixth District Police*—THOMAS GRIFFIN and RILEY EGGLESTON. *Assistant Captains Seventh District Police*—GEORGE W. BRUCE, CHARLES W. RUSSEL.

NEW-JERSEY.

Military Excursion.

The Highwood Guard, Capt. JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, returned last evening from an excursion to Philadelphia. They left Hoboken on Monday morning, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were quartered at the United States Hotel. Yesterday morning they came to Trenton, where they dined with the Governor and other dignitaries as their guests. They took the evening train for Jersey City, and arrived in Hoboken at 11 o'clock. The company numbered thirty-four muskets upon their excursion, and with their new uniforms made a fine appearance. They were accompanied by SHELTON'S Band.

Help for Kansas.

A meeting of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., was held on Saturday evening "to take such action as might be deemed advisable to strengthen the hearts and hands of those who are upholding the cause of freedom in Kansas." F. EMORY ALDRICH, Esq., late District-Attorney, presided, and HARRISON BLISS, Esq., Representative in the General Court, was Secretary. Gen. POMEROY, of Kansas, addressed the meeting. Among other things, he said:

"We who settled in Kansas thought that we knew what we wanted. We saw the striking contrasts of prosperity, presented by the old States—between New-York without Slavery and Virginia with, between Pennsylvania and North Carolina, between Ohio and Kentucky, between Illinois and Missouri, and we determined to establish Freedom if we could. And when the struggle came, when 700 Missourians came over in a night, to dispossess us of our homes and freedom, we felt that if we sustained ourselves against them and did not falter, that as whatever labor or sacrifice the victory should be achieved, we should have your sympathy and your aid."

Gen. POMEROY stated that he had been able to send to Gov. ROBINSON $2,000, which had been generously contributed at a few meetings which he had been invited to address.

After the address of Gen. POMEROY, ELI THAYER, Esq., made a few remarks, which are thus reported in the *Spy*:

"He said he was a peace man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engaged in their manufacture in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week; but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the Territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharpe's rifles, at $25 each, on condition that during the coming week other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number of one hundred rifles. Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle, and sent their names to the Chair, and before the audience left the hall 23 rifles, equivalent to the sum of $575, were subscribed for. Mr. THAYER's generous proposal was received with great applause, and a Committee of Three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid necessary."

[illegible] Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 5.

We have received the Monterey *Restaurador de la Libertad*, of the 8th, 15th and 22d ult. They are principally occupied with Government decrees, all of which have already reached us from the capital direct.

They also comprise the proclamation of URAGA, with the invitation he addressed to VIDAURRI, and the reply of the latter. Altogether they occupy over five columns. The plan is in the first instance signed by JUAN J. JIMENEZ. Of course it condemns the conduct of the actual Government, and makes magniloquent professions about liberty. JIMENEZ signs ostensibly a copy of the original, which purports to emanate from the "Territory and Forces of Sierra Gorda," and proclaims the Constitution of 1824, with the reforms subsequently made to it, and recognizes URAGA as General-in-Chief.

URAGA then accepts this nomination, declaring himself ready to support the law, the sovereignty of the people, the army, the clergy, and the church. In his address to VIDAURRI, inviting his support, he enters into a long explanation of his plan, and declares his abhorrence of civil war. VIDAURRI makes a very courteous diplomatic reply, speaking in very flattering terms of URAGA's position and person, but declines joining him, inviting URAGA instead to come and visit him, and confer on what they can both best do to benefit the country.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Zacatecas, and two parties arrested and banished for connection with it: FRAY J. BISCARRA to CHARCAS, and FRAY MIGUEL TOVALINA to Durango.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

GEORGE P. SCARBURGH, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Court of Claims, in place of JOSEPH H. LUMPKIN, declined.

A. G. SEAMAN, of the District of Columbia, to be Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Naval.

The United States sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Levant*, were at Rio Janeiro about January 1st.

EIGHT NEGROES FROZEN TO DEATH IN TEXAS.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* of the 19th January says: Mr. JAMES G. COX, for many years a citizen of this parish, set out with his negroes some time in December, for Western Texas, where he had determined to locate. We learn that while crossing a prairie forty miles wide, the cold northers attacked his party, and eight of his negroes froze to death, and two of his wagons were cut up and burned as fuel to save the lives of himself and the balance of his negroes.

The steamship *Arabia*, and the ship *Neptune's Favorite*, arrived at Boston last week from Liverpool, had 309 tons of goods for Canada.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. CHARLES W. BAXTER, to Miss ADALINE A. ARCHER, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. ALFRED E. TICE to Miss CATHARINE HESSLER, both of this City.

At White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Theodore S. Rumney, Rector of Grace Church, ROBERT R. OAKLEY to Mrs. LYDIA A. TITUS.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, HANNAH COLES, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 602 Washington-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, FREDERICK T. SUYDAM, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 184 Mott-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ROBERT SPEIR, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Bethune, Pierrepont-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, MARY A., wife of John Cann, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 York-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 11, WYMAN, son of Henry and Cornelia Mitchell, aged 8 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 Willoughby-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, CATHARINE E., wife of Thomas C. Butler, and daughter of Samuel Ackerman, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 457 Pacific-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, CHARLES H., son of Charles R. and Sarah E. Plecknor, aged 4 years and 7 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., ELEANOR ROCIAR, the beloved wife of Wm. J. Irwin, aged 20 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm. Taylor, Esq., Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 8, after a protracted illness, Miss ELIZABETH C. MALCOLM, formerly of this City.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Miss EFFIE C. LIVINGS, of New-York.

Her remains have been brought home for interment, and her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., where her friends, and those of the other members of the family are solicited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 12.

$8,000 Ind. State 5s....	84½	160 Harlem Railroad s3	19
1,500 Virginia 6s....	96	100 do.......s60	19
6,000 Erie Co. bs. '71 s3	83½	100 do.......b60	19½
10,000 do.......b30	83	30 N. J. R. R.	121
1,000 Erie bonds of '83.	96	10 N. H. & Hartford R.	122½
11,000 Erie bds. of '75.b3	88¼	753 Reading R. R. s3	89¼
4,000 H. R. 3d mtge bds.	84	500 do.......s60	89
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bds.	89	50 do.......b30	89½
26,000 do.......b60	88	50 do.......b30	89¾
500 do..........	87½	476 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	65
5,000 do..........	87¾	50 do.......b60	66
12,500 do.......s3	87¾	50 do.......b60	66½
1,000 N.I.R.R. Bs. 2d is.	84	50 Mil. & Miss. R....b3	85
2,000 Ill. Fr. Bs. w. p...	89	110 Hud. R. R. R....b3	33
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	87½	48 do..........	33½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	101½	100 do.......b30	34
500 do..........	101	445 do..........	33
1,000 do..........	101½	200 do..........	33
2,000 C. & R. I. R.R.Bs.	89	200 do.......b60	33½
5,000 T.H.&A.2dM.bds	76½	200 do.......b60	33½
40 Merch. Exch. Bank.	105	200 do.......b60	33¼
15 do..........	104½	66 Mi. Cen. R. R. ...	94½
25 Amer. Exch. Bank..	117	150 do..........	94½
100 Canton Co......	24½	180 Mich.So.&No.Ia.RR.	109
300 do.......b3	24½	450 do.......c.	100
370 do.......b60	25	50 do.......c.	100½
100 Penn. Coal Co..opg	107	100 do.......c.	100½
300 Nic. Trans. Co.....	25	21 do.......c.	100½
100 do.......b3	22½	514 do.......c.	101
100 do.......b30	23	100 do.......c.	100½
100 do.......b60	23	100 Panama Railroad.s3	104
50 do.......b60	23½	100 do.......s3	104½
50 Cum. Coal Co.....b3	25½	400 do.......b30	104½
300 do.......b3	25½	350 Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	79
100 do.......b30	25½	300 do..........	79½
150 do.......b60	25½	1300 do.......b30	79½
100 do.......b60	25½	100 do..........	79
300 do..........	25½	100 do.......s30	78½
5 N. Y. Central R. R.	93	100 do.......s30	79
170 do.......b30	93½	100 do.......b60	79½
650 do.......opg	93½	100 C. & Rock I. RR.b60	95
40 do.......p.c.	93½	75 do..........	94½
50 do.......b30	93½	140 do..........	94½
9.0 do.......b60	93½	200 Ill. Cen. R.R.....	98½
300 Erie Railroad.......	56½	20 do..........	98½
1750 do.......s3	56½	200 do..........	98
150 do.......s30	56½	15 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	112
100 do.......b10	56½	100 do..........	112½
300 do.......b60	56½	50 do..........	112
50 do.......b15	56½	50 do..........	112½
50 do.......s3	56½	50 do.......b60	113½
800 do.......b60	57½	75 do.......b60	114½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 Illinois Cen. R. R. 1st mort., int. added..	88
4,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. do., int. added....	61
1,000 Columb., Piqua & Ind. R.R. do., int. added.	50
2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. incomes, int. added..	61
2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added.	36½
2,000 Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. real estate..	60
2,000 Wheeling City Sixes, 1878.................	80
90 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..........	90
25 shares Knickerbocker Ice....................	90

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s...b10	95½	100 Erie Railroad...	[illegible]
1,000 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
2,000 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	87½	100 do..........	[illegible]
2,000 T.H.&A. 2d M.Bs.	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
20 Bank of Commerce.	113½	200 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
50 Canton Comp'y.b10	24	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do.......b60	24½	25 Mich. Central R. R.	94½
150 Nicar. Transit Co...	23½	50 do.......b3	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The extreme prices of yesterday were not fully maintained at the Stock Exchange to-day, nor was the excitement in speculation quite so high. The reaction, however, is less than 1 ₩ cent., and even this was not general through the list. The last price of Erie was 56½, against 57 yesterday; Reading 88¾, against 89½; New-York Central 93, against 93½; Illinois Central Bonds 87½, against 88½. The Western Road shares were even firmer than on Monday, and the *short* sellers of Michigan Southern were made to feel the penalties of what is known in Wall-Street as a *corner*. That is, they were unable to borrow, while unwilling to buy the Stock to meet their contracts, and were forced to pay as much as 101 for shares which they had sold, for the decline, at from 87 to 95 ₩ cent. The rapid advance, however, brought out a fair supply of Cash Stock at par@101, and in the afternoon—the deliveries of the day being over—sales were made at 99¾. The share list, generally, was less firm at the close than on Monday. State Stocks were well supported, and so were the Bonds of the Erie, Hudson River and New-York Central Roads. Erie Convertibles, of 1871, brought 83 ₩ cent., buyer 30 days, ex-dividend, and the Mortgage, of 1883, 96 ₩ cent. New-York Central 7s, 101½.

There is no change to note in Money rates, although the tendency is to greater ease in demand loans. Some deposits have been left with the Stock Houses as low as 6 ₩ cent. Mercantile paper in request at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. The additional business done early in the day in Foreign Bills for the Boston mail, was at 109 for London, and 5.21¼@5.20 for French; a few retail sales of the former at 109½. A line of £20,000 Bank bills taken at 109 ₩ cent. The mail was somewhat enlarged for this opportunity by the apprehension that no steamer will be in readiness to take the place of the *Pacific* on Saturday. We hear of no Specie remittances. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $172,160; paid $2,298, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,587,168.

The interest felt for the fate of the *Pacific*, now in her 21st day out increases, though the hope is strong that whatever accident she met with was in the early part of the voyage, and that she put back to Liverpool.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT FROM SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports...	1,987,000	1,350,000	1,438,000	2,071,000
Exports to G. Britain..	702,000	647,000	441,000	846,000
Exports to France......	200,000	145,000	161,000	146,000
Exports to oth. For. Pts.	188,000	109,000	94,000	163,000
Total Exports........	1,211,000	901,000	696,000	1,155,000
Stock on hand.........	598,000	368,000	605,000	670,000
Of which, during the past week, included in the above:				
Receipts at the Ports....	82,000	105,000	120,000	126,000
Exports to Great Britain	60,000	33,000	34,000	24,000
Exports to France.......	29,000	6,000	24,000	7,000
Exports to oth. For. Pts..	12,000	14,000	5,000	10,000
Total Exports..........	91,000	55,000	63,000	42,000

The excitement in the Cotton market for a day or two past has been almost equal to that in Stocks. Telegraphic advices were received from New-Orleans to-day to the effect that 20,000 bales sold on Monday in that market at 9¾ cents for Middlings. There were sales here at 10½@¾ cents. Since the 1st February, considerable purchases have been made at Charleston, Mobile and other Southern ports on telegraphic orders from this City—the Cotton to go forward to Liverpool on bills lading indorsed in blank, so that resales may be made here by sample. This operation is what is known as selling *in transitu*. The proceeds are drawn for on England, from New-York instead of the place of shipment. The ownership passes by delivery of the bill of lading, the quality or classification in Liverpool warranted as by sample here. An illustration of the wonderful achievements of the telegraph was seen the other day, in perfecting an order, divided between four different Southern cities, 800 to 1,400 miles from New-York, for 4,000 or 5,000 bales Cotton in about 20 hours from the original dispatches. The order was transmitted, the Cotton purchased and the advice of particulars received back, within this brief space of time. The samples and bills lading for the Cotton from two of the four ports were to hand a few days afterwards. Mr. WRIGHT's circular of this date says that the general opinion favors the reduced estimate of 3,300,000 bales.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Capital Stock....................................		$2,606,100
Funded Debt......................................		438,560
Total..		$3,044,660
Coal lands, 5,000 acres, and mines...............	$1,602,069	
Railroad, 58 miles...............................	1,373,270	
Equipment..	179,754	
Real Estate......................................	207,670	—$3,362,763
Paid from Contingent Fund........................		$318,163
Contingent Fund..................................	$255,328	
Unsettled bills, &c..............................	107,722	
Total..	$363,050	
Cash and unsettled accounts....................	144,887	—$218,163
Net income of 1855...............................		$255,990

The above property is under the Presidency of Mr. JOSEPH PATTERSON, of the Western Bank, Philadelphia, one of the most thoroughly informed and practical coal merchants in the trade. The income heretofore has been almost entirely from coal tolls, and merchandise and passenger traffic on the Road, connecting with the Reading at Port Clinton, and the connecting link between that Road and the Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira. The mineral estate is yet, in a large measure, to be developed. The royalty or coal leave paid to the Company last year was $77,031. The Stock will probably yield 10 ₩ cent. in 1856. The debt, originally only $500,000, is being rapidly liquidated by Sinking Fund purchase.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Common Stock.................................	$4,317,000
Albany Extension Certificates................	400,000
Preferred Shares, 8 ₩ cents..................	1,500,000
First Mortgage, sold.........................	2,870,000
Second Mortgage, sold........................	200,000
Total Funded.................................	$9,187,000
Unfunded Indebtedness, about.................	800,000
Total..	$9,987,000
On hand to fund last item:	
First Mortgage, 1873.........................	$130,000
Second Mortgage, 1864........................	800,000
Together.....................................	$930,000

The subscriptions to the remaining $800,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, which the Company now offer for sale, amount to over $850,000. The terms, both as to price and convenience of installments, on which they are offered, it is expected, will soon complete the negotiation. Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, the Treasurer, at the office of the Company, Tyron-row, will afford further information on the subject. The present Direction, we are requested to state, are doing everything in their power to economize the operating expenses of the Road. The pay rolls are being reduced at the rate $100,000 a year, while the gross receipts are gradually on the increase. The revenues of 1856, estimated in gross $1,150,000, are expected to pay the Interest on the Mortgage Debt of $4,000,000, and enable the Company to resume regular dividends on the Preferred Shares. The Second Mortgage on the Road is made to include a first lien on the unincumbered and eligible property of the Company in this City of $850,000 value.

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE.

	July 1, '55.	Jan. 1, '56.
Notes discounted..............	$900,280	$1,123,483
Domestic bills................	612,819	1,606,175
Suspended debt................	120,519	122,830
Real estate...................	110,858	127,516
Turnpike stock................	250	[illegible]
Due from banks................	796,837	1,031,644
Cash—Notes of other banks.....	90,857	96,855
Gold and silver............	483,466	416,551
Total.........................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital stock.................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends declared this day...	67,170	67,170
Dividends unpaid..............	1,183	1,181
Bonus due the State...........		7,500
Profit and loss surplus fund..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to banks..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due depositors................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation...................	[illegible]	[illegible]
January dividend 5 ₩ cent.....	[illegible]	[illegible]

At Albany, yesterday, Hon. JAMES M. COOK took the oath of office of Superintendent of the Banking Department, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He has appointed EDWARD HAND his deputy. This gentleman filled this place under the administration of Mr. SCHOONMAKER and that of Mr. ST. JOHN.

BARRETTO & Co.'s Provision Circular.

Per Arabia, via Boston. NEW-YORK, Feb. 12—3 P. M.

Since our advices of the 29th ult., per steamer *America*, the Provision market has remained more settled and uniform, the variations in prices being very slight, and in the favor of buyers. The business done has been limited, and mostly confined to the home trade, the difficulty and uncertainty of shipping, owing to the ice which blockades our Harbor, keeping many who would otherwise be buyers out of the market.

PORK—Immediately subsequent to our advices of 29th ult., our market continued firm, and a very fair business was done at prices than current, but upon the receipt of news by the *Arabia*, which came to hand on the 1st inst., a slight reaction took place, and prices for both Mess and Prime Pork fell off [illegible] ₩ bbl.; this decline has since continued, but was not increased by the subsequent news by the [illegible]. The extreme decline of the fortnight being in Mess Pork, 37½c ₩ bbl. and 50c. ₩ bbl. in Prime, both closing dull and heavy at our quotations.

CUT MEATS—Are in better supply, and at rather lower prices; the decline since our last has been ½c. ₩ lb. in Hams and Shoulders, at which rates a fair business has been done.

BACON—Not so active, and prices since our last have fallen off a ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb.

LARD—Since our last, has declined in price ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb., closing dull and drooping.

BEEF—Continues dull, and slightly in favor of buyers; the transactions being in small lots and prices nominal.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The following are the footings of our Weekly Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock..................	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts............	[illegible]
Specie.........................	[illegible]
Due from other Banks...........	[illegible]
Due to other Banks.............	[illegible]
Deposits.......................	[illegible]
Circulation....................	[illegible]

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 22,000 bales. Prices have slightly advanced. Middling is quoted at 9¾c. FLOUR is stagnant. Other commodities unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board.*—[illegible]

Closing Prices.—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—[illegible]

In ship Union, from Rio Janeiro—[illegible]

In brig Austin, from Trinidad—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, 55 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Ship Star of the West, (packet,) Woodward, Liverpool Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather in the Channel, split sails, and 23d of Dec. came out of the North Channel; [illegible]

Ship Union, (of Baltimore,) Wilty, Rio Janeiro Dec. 31, with coffee, hides and horns [illegible] Baltimore. [illegible]

Ship Wm. E. Travis, Munson, Galveston [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Was anchored on the bar last night.

Bark Casco, Waugh, Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 18, with molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson. Experienced very heavy weather, lost jib boom.

Bark George D. Sweeny, (of Boston,) Johnson, [illegible] 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & [illegible]. Jan. 22, lat. 26, lon. 69 10, experienced a heavy gale from E. to S. W., which caused the vessel to leak badly.

Brig Octavia, Woodward, (of Ellsworth,) [illegible] la Grande 11 ds., with molasses to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Forrest, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Jacksonville [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to Thompson & Hunter. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Austin, (of Thomaston,) Ellems, Trinidad [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to Aymar & Co.

Brig Philura, Thatcher, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon. Has had very heavy weather.

Schr. George A. Tittle, Adams, Charleston, with [illegible] and cotton to C. H. Pierson. [illegible]

Schr. Mary and Louisa, Stedman, Charleston, [illegible] with mdse. to C. H. Pierson. [illegible]

Schr. Ebon Atkins, (of Rockland,) Harding, Jamaica Jan. 5, with pimento, &c., to T. B. Metcalfe. [illegible] heavy weather, lost foresail and jib; [illegible] Hatteras.

Schr. Sultan, Day, Halifax 14 ds., with fish to [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

BELOW—2 barks, [illegible] of the Highlands.

WIND—Sunrise, S.W.; M., W. [illegible] and fresh.

Memoranda.

Wrecking schooners Ringgold and [illegible], which left here on the 31st ult., for the bark [illegible] at Quogue, L. I., were detained at Fire Island [illegible] unfavorable weather. [illegible] and probably save the vessel. [illegible]

Through information received it was [illegible] that the wrecking schooner Ringgold had [illegible] South shore of Squan, N. J. [illegible] was probably the Splendid that went down to [illegible] yesterday.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Jan. 19, barks Franklin, Mitchell, for [illegible]; Mary, Gibbs, for New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

At Nuevitas in Grande, Feb. 1, bark John Wheeler, for Boston next day; schr. Grandee, for Boston or New-York.